

By Mr. BABCOCK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 12405, granting an increase of pension to Samuel Briscoe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of the Brown Shoe Company and 16 other shoe and leather companies of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the removal of the duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BREAZEALE: Petition of citizens of Rapides Parish, La., to accompany House bill relating to the claim of St. James Church, Rapides Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: Protest of W. E. Barrett Company, of Providence, R. I., against the annual distribution of seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Ellen L. Fitz and 3 others, of Harrisville, R. I., for the ratification of the treaty between civilized nations relative to alcoholic trade in Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNER: Petition of 89 citizens of Fort Dodge, Iowa, in favor of restraint in liquor traffic—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., in favor of reduction of postage on first-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., favoring the establishment of a national forest reserve in the mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., asking for an appropriation to enable the Geological Survey to obtain more accurate data concerning the artesian water supply in the malarial regions on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., favoring the enlargement of the work of the Geological Survey so as to include mapping of forest regions in Southern and Eastern portions of the country—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., favoring the appropriation asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture to enable him to cooperate with the various States in examining into the best modes of securing permanent road building—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, opposing the free distribution of medicinal remedies—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, commending the work already accomplished on the National Military Park at Gettysburg, and asking that continued aid be given thereto—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting a pension to Julia McCarthy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, urging the passage of the Pacific cable bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, favoring the passage of a bill relating to a session of the International Congress of Navigation to be held at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Boston Paper Trade Association, favoring reciprocal trade between United States and Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: Petition of numerous citizens of Burlington County, N. J., in favor of the anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of H. K. Mulford Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring Senate bill No. 727, known as the ship-subsidy bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of wine importers and dealers, for the repeal of the stamp tax on domestic and foreign wines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William Matthews, of Tarentum, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of Mrs. Arthur W. Glessner and 23 other citizens of Galena, Ill., for the ratification of a treaty between civilized nations relative to alcoholic trade in Africa, and to prevent the sale of opium, intoxicants, etc., to undeveloped and childlike races—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petition of W. W. Woodbridge and 18 other citizens of North Newcastle, Me., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LASSITER: Petition of the heirs of Mary F. Stanbury,

late of Prince Edward County, Va., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McRAE: Papers to accompany House bill No. 13151, for the relief of the estate of L. M. Epperson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring an appropriation for the establishment of an Indian school at Riverside, Cal.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Emil Bott, of Rochester, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of ladies of Newcastle, Pa., representing various literary and religious societies of the city, favoring anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers relating to the claim of James S. Igleheart—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WACHTER: Resolutions of the Naval Veterans of Maryland for the passage of Senate bill 3422—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Josiah Booker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Idaho: Protest of citizens of Boise, Idaho, against the establishment of the parcels-post system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 11, 1901.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. SEWELL, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the Journal will stand approved.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, yesterday when the vote was taken upon the amendment looking to the retirement of General Shafter with the rank of major-general I was necessarily detained from the Senate. Had I been present, I should have voted for the amendment.

DECORATIONS BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting certain information relative to the desire of the Italian Government to bestow upon Dr. Eugene Wasdin, of the Marine-Hospital Service, the Cross of Officer of S. S. Maurizio e Lazzaro, and upon Dr. H. D. Geddings, of the Marine-Hospital Service, the Cross of Chevalier of the same order, in recognition of their services in verifying and confirming the Italian studies and discoveries in regard to the nature of yellow fever; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LEGATION AT PEKIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a dispatch from the minister of the United States in China, Hon. E. H. Conger, on the proposed extension of the legation grounds at Peking; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

ADAMS ISLAND DAM.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State, together with a note from the British ambassador, touching the proposed construction by the government of the Dominion of Canada of a dam from Adams Island, in Canadian territory, to Les Galops Island, in United States territory, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MOBILE BAY IMPROVEMENT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 9th instant, the report of Major Rossell, United States Engineers, on the survey and estimate for opening the outer bar at Mobile Bay; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Commissary-General of Subsistence, United States

Army, relative to the adoption of an amendment of section 285, Revised Statutes, which requires that every disbursement of public moneys or disposal of public stores made by disbursing officers pursuant to an order of any commanding officer of the Navy be allowed by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CONSULATE AT BEIRUT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of dispatch No. 69, of November 26, 1900, from the consul at Beirut, relative to an increase in the compensation of the clerk in the consulate at that place; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

ABNER D. LEWIS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings filed by the court in the case of Abner D. Lewis vs. The United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore announced his signature to the following enrolled bills and a joint resolution; which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

- A bill (H. R. 1734) granting a pension to Mary A. Whitmore;
- A bill (H. R. 2752) granting an increase of pension to Edmund P. Tierney;
- A bill (H. R. 5117) granting a pension to Roland Burnett;
- A bill (H. R. 5655) granting a pension to Lurinda Laughlin;
- A bill (H. R. 9108) granting a pension to Maria H. Hixson;
- A bill (H. R. 10062) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Crotzenburg;
- A bill (H. R. 10785) granting a pension to Thomas White;
- A bill (H. R. 13394) providing for the payment of electoral messengers; and
- A joint resolution (S. R. 144) to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SEWELL presented the petition of Rev. W. V. Lunderbough and 200 other members of the Presbyterian Church of Salem, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to native races in Africa; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Plainfield, Tenn., Elizabeth, Summit, and Haddonfield, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Jackson County, Minn., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented three petitions of citizens of Owatonna, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SIMON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Nehalem Bay, Oreg., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the entrance to the Nehalem Bay and Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Central Trades Council of Bay City, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics, and also to protect free labor from prison competition; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Petoskey, Mich., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the house of representatives of the State of Michigan, favoring the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BURROWS presented the petition of George G. Smith and 48 other citizens of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish the present system of street-car fenders used on cars in the city of Washington and in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of A. Cohen, S. F. Lancaster, and of the De Vend-Hays Shoe Company, all of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of D. C. Harter and 103 other citizens of Wabash County, Ind., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of Meade Post, No. 40, Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eastport, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation giving preference to veterans in the public service; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented petitions of Houghton Brothers and 86 other citizens of Bath, of Ara Cushman and 17 other citizens of Auburn, of George F. Smith and 18 other citizens of Searsport, of John Metcalf and 40 other citizens of Madison, of George Chandler and 34 other citizens of Livermore, and of C. E. Hovey and 13 other citizens of Waldoboro, all in the State of Maine, praying for the repeal of the stamp tax on bank checks; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the National Manufacturers' Association of the United States, praying for the ratification of the pending reciprocity treaty between the United States and France; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, of New York City, praying that an appropriation be made for the extension and completion of the breakwater at Point Judith, Rhode Island; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the legislature of the State of California, praying for the passage of House bill No. 96, providing rules for governing the importation of trees, etc., and also for the inspection of trees, etc., which become subjects of commerce; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 68, Coopers' International Union, American Federation of Labor, of Rochester, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the issuance of revenue stamps for eighths and sixths barrels of beer; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

NAVAL STATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. HALE. I present a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, inclosing a copy of the report of the board of which Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy, was president, appointed June 29, 1900, pursuant to the provision contained in the naval appropriation act of June 7, 1900, for the purpose of examining into the expediency of changing the location of the naval station now at Port Royal, S. C., to some point in the State of South Carolina at or near the city of Charleston. I move that the communication and accompanying report be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5230) for the suppression of train robbery in the Territories of the United States and elsewhere, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 10th instant proposing to appropriate \$125,000 to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to purchase Analostan Island, in the Potomac River, near the city of Washington, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, reported it favorably without amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

He also, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5119) granting a pension to Jessie A. Bruner, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5172) granting a pension to Elizabeth Bughman, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SPOONER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 953) to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts, reported it without amendment.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CARTER. I am directed by the Committee on the Census, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12740) making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census, to report it favorably without amendment.

In view of the urgent nature of this measure, I ask that it be read for the information of the Senate, and I desire unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read in full to the Senate for its information.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, will the Chair kindly hear me

a moment? I thought the bill was being read for information. I am told it is read to be acted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is being read for information.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am told that it is likely to give rise to some considerable debate. I therefore think I must object.

Mr. HALE. I do not think it will give rise to any debate whatever. We are all helping the Senator to pass his Army bill, and a measure of this kind, so important, the Senate certainly ought to have an opportunity to pass.

Mr. HAWLEY. Let it be read for information then.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will continue the reading.

Mr. TELLER. I do not believe anyone in the Chamber knew what was going on. I suggest that the Secretary start anew and read from the beginning. It will take but a few moments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana, from the Committee on the Census, reported favorably the House apportionment bill and asks for its present consideration, and it was being read for the information of the Senate. The Secretary will again commence the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That after the 3d day of March, 1903, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 386 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 25; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 37; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 16; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 11; and Wyoming, 1.

SEC. 2. That whenever a new State is admitted to the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number 386.

SEC. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment, the number to which such State may be entitled in the Fifty-eighth and each subsequent Congress shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The said districts shall be equal to the number of the Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative.

SEC. 4. That in case of an increase in the number of Representatives which may be given to any State under this apportionment, such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until the legislature of such State, in the manner herein prescribed, shall redistrict such State; and if there be no increase in the number of Representatives from a State the Representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law until such State be redistricted as herein prescribed by the legislature of said State; and if the number hereby provided for shall in any State be less than it was before the change hereby made, then the whole number to such State hereby provided for shall be elected at large, unless the legislatures of said States have provided or shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein.

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, it seems to me that the bill had better go over in order that Senators may have an opportunity to look at it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama objects to the present consideration of the bill. It will go to the Calendar.

COURTS IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. HOAR. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12395) to provide for the holding of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration. It is a bill of but two or three lines and changes the place of holding courts. I call the attention of the Senators from Arkansas to the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN FAULDS.

Mr. PROCTOR. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3047) to remove charge of desertion from military record of John Faulds, of Company G, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, to report it favorably, without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration. It consists of only a few lines, and is a House bill to correct a military record.

The Secretary read the bill, and by unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BUTLER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5533) for the relief of William C. Staples; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 5534) for the relief of Azor H. Nickerson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SEWELL introduced a bill (S. 5535) to amend the act en-

titled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1885; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 5536) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Owen; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5537) for the relief of Mrs. M. Emma Poche; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 5538) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. R. A. Bradshaw; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 5539) for the relief of Sophronia Atwood Paige; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 5540) for the relief of Alexander Perry; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5541) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Charlottesville, Va.; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$6,000 for paving Fourth street east from U street north to W street, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FOSTER submitted an amendment providing for the protection of Mount Rainier National Park by authorizing a detail of troops for the purpose of guarding the same, and proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for the improvement of said park, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

EVA BURRELL.

Mr. McMILLAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Eva Burrell, widow of Henry Burrell, deceased, late a laborer in the employ of the Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

PETITION OF FILIPINOS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. TELLER, as follows:

Ordered, That the petition of certain inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, which has to-day been read in the Senate, be printed as a document, together with the names of the signers.

Mr. SPOONER. Has the Senator from Colorado any objection to the resolution going over until Monday? Some of us did not hear read the communication which it is proposed shall be printed, and for one I should like to read it.

Mr. TELLER. I have no objection to the resolution going over until Monday, if any Senator thinks it ought to go over, if it will come up in regular order on Monday, as it does to-day.

Mr. HALE. Retaining its place?

Mr. TELLER. Retaining its place, of course.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado asks unanimous consent that the resolution shall go over until a later day, retaining its place on the table—or retaining its present position?

Mr. TELLER. Its present position is what I want it to retain.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator wish it to go over subject to call, or to go over until next Monday?

Mr. TELLER. I want it to come up as the regular order of business on Monday next.

Mr. HALE. As morning business?

Mr. TELLER. As morning business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair so understands. It is so ordered.

STATIONERY ROOM OF THE SENATE.

Mr. MORGAN. Are resolutions in order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No, the order has been passed.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask leave, then, to offer a resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the Chair will receive the Senator's resolution.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate shall have the control of the officers of the stationery room of the Senate so as to inquire into and, from time to time, to report upon the conduct thereof.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask the Senator from Alabama if this matter does not belong to the Committee on Rules rather than the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate?

Mr. MORGAN. The Committee on Rules is merely, I think, a philosophical, academic body. The Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate is known for its laborious service to the Senate, and so I prefer that committee.

Mr. HOAR. I did not hear the Senator. I think the Senator was paying some very high compliment to the Committee on Rules, and I wanted to hear it. I think he said it was a very philanthropic committee.

Mr. MORGAN. I was trying to compliment the Committee on Contingent Expenses over the shoulders of the Committee on Rules. That is what I am trying to do, but perhaps I failed to do it.

Mr. HALE. Let the resolution be read again.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. SPOONER. Let it go over until the next day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being made, the resolution goes over under the rule. Morning business is concluded.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Army bill.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 4300) to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am given to understand that section 31, page 43, is under consideration, an amendment proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs. I am instructed to withdraw that amendment.

Mr. HOAR. What section?

Mr. HAWLEY. Section 31, page 43. It relates to retiring officers on a higher grade and that sort of thing.

Mr. HOAR. In my copy page 43 begins with section 40.

Mr. HAWLEY. There is a new print.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senators had better have the new print before them. The new print came in this morning.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is page 43, section 31, beginning in line 9. I am given to understand that the reprint has not been distributed.

Mr. TELLER. It is page 40 of the old print.

Mr. HAWLEY. There is no harm in looking at the old print, and Senators may see that particular section on page 40. In the reprint it is on page 43.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is impossible to hear the Senator.

Mr. HAWLEY. What is it, please?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is impossible to hear what the Senator requests.

Mr. HAWLEY. I said that the amendment in question can be found on page 40 of the original print, but we have had a reprint for convenience, and in the reprint it comes on page 43, beginning in line 9.

Mr. ALLISON. It is section 31 in all the prints.

Mr. HAWLEY. It is section 31, proposing to give additional grade upon retirement to certain classes of officers.

Mr. HALE. What does the Senator propose to do with the section?

Mr. HAWLEY. I am instructed by the committee to withdraw it.

Mr. ALLISON. Let it be voted down.

Mr. HALE. The Senator asks the Senate to agree to the section as in the original print of the bill?

Mr. HAWLEY. No; the section is an amendment.

Mr. HALE. The section is withdrawn?

Mr. HAWLEY. The section is withdrawn as the pending amendment, and that, I am authorized, I think, to say, also drops the pending amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], which was an amendment to section 31. He understands that that drops on withdrawing section 31.

Mr. HALE. How does it leave the provision?

Mr. SEWELL. There is nothing left in it whatever. It stands on the present law.

Mr. TELLER. I understand when that is withdrawn the amendment to it drops, as a matter of course.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It can not be withdrawn. The Senator from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the vote by which this section was agreed to may be reconsidered.

Mr. HAWLEY. Very good; I make that request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the reconsideration of the vote?

Mr. ALLISON. The section has not been agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. No; it has not been agreed to.

Mr. PROCTOR. It was passed over.

Mr. ALLISON. It was passed over. Therefore I suggest that it be rejected. That is the only proper way to act on it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that it was not agreed to, but that it was passed over.

Mr. HAWLEY. I supposed that it was in a condition to be withdrawn.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be stricken out.

Mr. SEWELL. It was passed over at my suggestion last evening.

Mr. HAWLEY. Let it be rejected.

Mr. COCKRELL. It should be stricken out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If it is an amendment offered by the committee, and it was not considered and agreed to, it can be withdrawn by the committee.

Mr. SEWELL. That is the situation.

Mr. PROCTOR. That is the situation, as the committee understands it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The committee withdraws the amendment?

Mr. HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. HALE. Section 31 goes out.

Mr. HAWLEY. Section 31 goes out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Then the Senator from Colorado withdraws his amendment?

Mr. TELLER. I do if the section goes out, of course.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The section is out.

Mr. HAWLEY. There is nothing for it to hang on now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], which will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add, at the end of the amendment, the following proviso:

Provided, That no further military force shall be used in the Philippine Islands, except such as may be necessary to keep order in places there now actually under the peaceable control of the United States and to protect persons or property to whom, in the judgment of the President, protection may be due from the United States, until the President shall have first proclaimed an amnesty for all political offenses committed against the United States in the Philippine Islands, and shall have, if in his power, agreed upon an armistice with persons now in hostility to the United States, and shall have invited such number, not less than ten, as he shall think desirable, of the leaders or representatives of the persons now hostile to the United States there to come to the United States and state their wishes and the condition, character, and wishes of the people of the Philippine Islands to the Executive and Congress, and shall have offered to secure to them safe conduct to come, abide, and return, and shall have provided at the public charge for the expenses of their transportation both ways and their stay in this country for a reasonable and sufficient time for such purpose.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. HOAR. On that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HAWLEY. The Committee on Military Affairs decided unfavorably upon this amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion to lay the amendment on the table, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. ELKINS. Let the amendment be read.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask that the amendment be read again for information.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be again read.

The Secretary again read Mr. HOAR's amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll on the motion to lay the amendment on the table.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CULBERSON (when Mr. CHILTON's name was called). My colleague [Mr. CHILTON] has a general pair with the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS].

Mr. CULBERSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. PROCTOR (when Mr. DILLINGHAM's name was called). On this question my colleague [Mr. DILLINGHAM] is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN].

Mr. HEITFELD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. PLATT]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY], but I transfer that pair to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and vote "yea."

Mr. MONEY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MCBRIDE] who is absent. I do not know how he would vote if present, and therefore I withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. PRITCHARD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. McLAURIN]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). On this vote I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. If he were here, I should vote "nay."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the

Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER]. As I do not know how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McMILLAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I find that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST]. So I will transfer my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY] to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], and let my vote stand.

Mr. MASON (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. SULLIVAN]. I am informed that he is not present. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, I have been informed since I announced my pair with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] that a pair has been announced between him and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY]. I do not understand that, because the Senator from Rhode Island called on me the day before yesterday, stating that he was called away by unavoidable necessity, and asked me to pair with him for a week, which I agreed to do.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN] has just corrected that, and another pair has been announced.

Mr. VEST. Then, as I understand, my pair with the Senator from Rhode Island stands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. BACON (after having voted in the negative). I understand that the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. WETMORE], with whom I am paired, is not present. I therefore withdraw my vote, as I have a general pair with that Senator.

Mr. SPOONER. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. QUARLES] is detained from the Senate by illness.

Mr. BURROWS. I inquire if the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that he has not.

Mr. BURROWS. I am paired with that Senator, and will withhold my vote.

Mr. PROCTOR. I suggest that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] might stand paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who requested me to pair him on this matter, and the Senator from Michigan will be at liberty to vote.

Mr. BURROWS. I adopt that suggestion, and vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 19; as follows:

YEAS—32.

Allison,	Foraker,	Lodge,	Proctor,
Bard,	Foster,	McComas,	Scott,
Burrows,	Frye,	McCumber,	Sewell,
Carter,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Shoup,
Clark,	Hanna,	Morgan,	Simon,
Deboe,	Hansbrough,	Nelson,	Spooner,
Dolliver,	Hawley,	Perkins,	Stewart,
Fairbanks,	Kean,	Platt, Conn.	Thurston.

NAYS—19.

Allen,	Cockrell,	Jones, Ark.	Teller,
Bate,	Daniel,	Mallory,	Towne,
Berry,	Hale,	Pettigrew,	Turley,
Butler,	Harris,	Pettus,	Wellington.
Clay,	Hoar,	Rawlins.	

NOT VOTING—35.

Aldrich,	Depew,	McEnery,	Sullivan,
Bacon,	Dillingham,	McLaurin,	Taliaferro,
Baker,	Elkins,	Martin,	Tillman,
Beveridge,	Heitfeld,	Mason,	Turner,
Caffery,	Jones, Nev.	Money,	Vest,
Chandler,	Kenney,	Penrose,	Warren,
Chilton,	Kyle,	Platt, N. Y.	Wetmore,
Culberson,	Lindsay,	Pritchard,	Wolcott.
Cullom,	McBride,	Quarles,	

So Mr. HOAR's amendment was laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment under consideration last night was misplaced in the list handed to the Chair. The Chair now lays it before the Senate. The Chair is of the impression that there was an amendment offered to the amendment by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW], the first part of which was withdrawn.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What is the amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It leaves before the Senate as the amendment stands what will be read to the Senate by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the amendment proposed by Mr. PETTIGREW, which was at the end of the bill to insert the following:

It is further provided, That one-third of the original vacancies created by this act, in all grades, from colonel down to second lieutenant, in both staff and line, shall be filled by selection from the officers of volunteers who have been commissioned in their respective staff corps or arm of service since April 21, 1898. The remaining two-thirds of original vacancies created by this act to be filled by selection from the officers of the Regular Army.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this amendment the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] was last evening occupying the floor.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask leave to offer an amendment to the pending bill, which I ask may lie upon the table for the present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from North Dakota will be received and laid upon the table. The question is, Will the Senate agree to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW]?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, it is well to consider for just one moment what that amendment would authorize. It provides that one-third of the vacancies in the line and staff shall be filled from the volunteers. It would authorize the appointment of colonels in the Engineer Corps, in the Adjutant-General's Corps, and in every other corps, of men who have only had a year or two years' service. It would also make a very strange mixing up if appointments were made, for instance, from the volunteers who held commissions in the Regular Army. There are lieutenants in the Regular Army serving as majors of volunteers, and if appointed, as they would expect to be under this provision, and have a right to ask to be appointed, they might come back into the Regular Army ranking hundreds of those who are now properly above them, and ought to remain so, and who have been in the service the same as they have. So it would result in endless confusion and the greatest possible injustice.

Mr. SEWELL. I will just add to what has been said by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] that our whole time in committee for weeks was given to carefully considering this bill and the disposition of the officers of the different classes. If you are to make a lump of the whole thing, you would do away with all our work and we should have to do it over again.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] has asked for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BACON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. WETMORE], and withhold my vote on account of his absence.

Mr. BURROWS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY].

Mr. PROCTOR (when Mr. DILLINGHAM's name was called). My colleague [Mr. DILLINGHAM] is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN].

Mr. PRITCHARD (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. McLAURIN], and withhold my vote.

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER]. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HEITFELD. I again announce my pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. CULBERSON. I am paired with the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. QUARLES], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. BATE. I inquire whether the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. DEBOE] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that the Senator from Kentucky has not voted.

Mr. BATE. Then I will not vote, as I am paired with that Senator and do not know how he would vote if present.

Mr. MONEY. I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McBRIDE]. I do not know how he would vote if present, and therefore I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WARREN. I will state that by arrangement the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] has been paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER], with whom I have a general pair. That leaves me at liberty to vote, and so I will let my vote in the negative stand.

Mr. McMILLAN. Under the arrangement announced on the last vote of the transfer of my pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LINDSAY] I am at liberty to vote, and I vote "nay."

Mr. WARREN. I am informed that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. KENNEY] desires to stand paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], so I will make a change in the pair, and transfer my pair with the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER] to the Senator from New York [Mr. DEPEW], and let my vote stand.

The result was announced—yeas 16, nays 33; as follows:

YEAS—16.

Allen,	Clay,	Mallory,	Teller,
Berry,	Daniel,	Pettigrew,	Towne,
Butler,	Harris,	Rawlins,	Turley,
Clark,	Jones, Ark.	Taliaferro,	Wellington.

NAYS—33.

Allison,
Bard,
Carter,
Dolliver,
Fairbanks,
Foraker,
Foster,
Frye,
Gallinger,

Hale,
Hanna,
Hansbrough,
Hawley,
Hoar,
Kean,
Lodge,
McComas,
McCumber,

McMillan,
Morgan,
Nelson,
Perkins,
Pettus,
Platt, Conn.,
Proctor,
Scott,
Sewell,

Shoup,
Simon,
Spooner,
Stewart,
Thurston,
Warren.

NOT VOTING—37.

Aldrich,
Bacon,
Baker,
Bate,
Beveridge,
Burrows,
Caffery,
Chandler,
Chilton,
Cockrell,

Culberson,
Cullom,
Deboe,
Depew,
Dillingham,
Elkins,
Heitfeld,
Jones, Nev.,
Kenney,
Kyle,

Lindsay,
McBride,
McEnery,
McLaurin,
Martin,
Mason,
Money,
Penrose,
Platt, N. Y.,
Pritchard,

Quarles,
Sullivan,
Tillman,
Turner,
Vest,
Wetmore,
Wolcott.

So the amendment of Mr. PETTIGREW was rejected.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I want to explain my vote on the previous roll call. I have a pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. TALIAFERRO] and did not know that he was absent and had not voted when I cast my vote. I wish to have the RECORD corrected, so that it may appear that I voted inadvertently, not knowing that the Senator from Florida had not voted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair now lays before the Senate the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY]; which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 38, line 1, after the word "direct," it is proposed to insert the words "not exceeding the period of three years."

Mr. MONEY. I withdraw that amendment, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. DANIEL. On page 38, line 23, of the last edition of the bill, I move to amend after the words "grade of," by inserting the words "captain or."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 38, line 23, after the words "grade of," it is proposed to insert "captain or," so as to read:

Volunteer officers who establish their fitness before these examining boards may be appointed to the grade of captain or first or second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I appreciate the difficulty of defining the line of exact justice which should lie between appointments of volunteers and appointments of regular officers to positions in the Regular Army. I am well aware that there are such embarrassments in all directions on this subject that one may well respect the opinions of another, although he can not entirely coincide with them; but it seems to me that the amendment which I have suggested is a just and equitable one, and that, if no other changes were made, it would perhaps leave the matter in practically as just an attitude as we are able to place it.

I have scanned the departmental documents which have been submitted to us on this subject, and I find no recommendation from the Secretary of War and none from the President, but there is one from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, a letter of his addressed to the Secretary of War, submitting the draft of a proposed bill for the reorganization of the Army, dated November 15, 1900. In that proposed scheme of regular organization, section 8 provides:

That all vacancies created or caused by the provisions of this act above the grade of captain in the line of the Army shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the several arms.

So, I take it, Mr. President, that the amendment which I have offered would place this bill upon that plan which is favored by the present commanding officer of the Army, himself a regular officer of many years' standing, although he came into the Army through the volunteer service.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator will pardon the Chair, the Chair desires to call his attention to the fact that that portion of the section where he proposes to offer the amendment has been stricken from the bill. The Chair calls the Senator's attention to page 39, where he thinks the Senator would desire to offer his amendment.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I presumed that I had the last edition of this bill in my hand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has, but if the Senator will notice—

Mr. DANIEL. It is not noted as stricken out of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator to the large bracket in line 18, on page 38, and the bracket in line 18, on page 39. That entire portion has been stricken out.

Mr. DANIEL. I perceive the point now, sir, where the amendment should come in.

I now move to insert the word "captain" before the words "first or second lieutenant," in line 24, on page 39, of the last published edition of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is right.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator allow me to suggest that he will have to strike out the words "and captain" in line 12, on page 38?

Mr. DANIEL. There are several consequential amendments which would have to follow if this were adopted.

Mr. HARRIS. The language there is:

That vacancies in the grade of field officers and captain, created by this act, in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in each branch, respectively.

Mr. DANIEL. I have noted that.

Mr. HARRIS. I think if the Senator would move to strike out the word "captain" there, it would cover the case.

Mr. DANIEL. I have noted—and that would follow as a consequential amendment—the words "and captain" in line 12, on page 38. I will make that motion, as it comes first and seems to be more precisely in line with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General. I move to strike out the words "and captain" in line 12 of renumbered section 24, on page 38, and insert the words "captain or" in line 24, on page 39.

This, Mr. President, would give a reasonable opportunity for distinguished volunteer officers who have shown their fitness for command to have a commission in the Regular Army reasonably responsive to their merits.

I have but little to say on this subject, but I will call attention to what have been the services of the volunteers in the late war with Spain and in the Philippine imbroglio which resulted therefrom. On the 21st of April, 1898, there were 28,183 men in the Regular Army. On May 31 of that year no less than 125,000 volunteers had been mustered into the service—nearly five times as many volunteers as there were, just before that, of regulars. In August of that year the Regular Army had been increased to 56,865 men, and the Volunteer Army had been increased to 207,244. So in August of that year there were about four times as many volunteers as there were regulars.

The volunteer forces of that date were subsequently mustered out of the service. There was a new call for volunteers, which was also promptly responded to, and the Army of the United States now, as given by the Adjutant-General in his recent report, is composed of 2,535 regular officers, 63,861 enlisted men in the Regular Army, and 1,548 officers and 31,079 enlisted men in the Volunteer Army. I will ask permission to insert this statement of the Adjutant-General in my remarks without reading it to the Senate more fully.

[From annual report of the Adjutant-General of October 20, 1900.]

REGULAR ARMY.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers holding commissions in volunteers.
General officers.....	8	.....	8	1
Adjutant-General's Department.....	15	.....	15	2
Inspector-General's Department.....	9	.....	9	1
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.....	8	.....	8	1
Quartermaster's Department.....	53	105	163	19
Subsistence Department.....	22	173	195	3
Medical Department.....	180	4,360	4,540	25
Pay Department.....	26	.....	26	.....
Corps of Engineers.....	126	687	813	1
Ordnance Department.....	61	684	745	.....
Signal Corps.....	11	748	759	6
Chaplains.....	30	.....	30	.....
Record and Pension Office.....	2	.....	2	.....
Military Academy.....	.....	279	279	.....
Electrician sergeants.....	.....	42	42	.....
Total.....	556	7,058	7,614	59
Ten regiments of cavalry.....	472	12,083	12,555	67
Seven regiments of artillery.....	351	10,978	11,329	29
Twenty-five regiments of infantry.....	1,156	35,428	36,584	78
Indian scouts and recruits.....	.....	2,674	2,674	.....
Grand total.....	2,535	63,861	66,396	233

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers holding commissions in Regular Army.
General officers and staff corps.....	263	.....	263	102
One regiment of cavalry.....	50	1,025	1,075	5
Squadron Philippine cavalry.....	15	451	466	3
Twenty-four regiments of infantry.....	1,189	28,724	29,913	118
Porto Rico regiment.....	31	879	910	5
Total.....	1,548	31,079	32,627	233

RECAPITULATION.

Regular Army.....	66,396
United States Volunteers.....	32,627
Grand total.....	99,023
	233
	98,790

The Hospital Corps is not included in the effective strength of the Army, nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

The number of officers in the Regular Army holding volunteer commissions is deducted from aggregate strength to avoid counting twice.

Mr. President, let us see what has been the recent service of these two forces that constitute the military arm of the United States. As to their services in Cuba and in Porto Rico, it is not necessary to go into any detail. Enough to say that the volunteers at the battle of San Juan showed themselves to be good soldiers.

I might observe in this connection that nearly all the commanders of both regulars and volunteers in the late war or in the disturbances that have been consequent upon that war have been men who entered the Regular Army from the volunteer service of the United States. Miles and Brooke in Porto Rico, Shafter in Cuba, Otis and MacArthur in the Philippines, are all officers of the Regular Army who were educated in the best possible school of war; that is, on the battlefield.

Mr. MONEY. Major-General Swan, too.

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir; and many others might be mentioned.

Mr. MONEY. Lawton.

Mr. DANIEL. Yes; and I might observe, too, that of the most distinguished officers who have recently fallen in battle—Lawton, in the Philippines, and Liscum, in China—one of them went into the Regular Army from the Ninth Indiana Volunteers and the other from the First Vermont Volunteers; and whether you scan the conduct of the commanding officers who have led our troops in the late war or of the enlisted men upon the field, this at least, must be said of both classes, that the officers educated in the volunteer ranks of our forces and the men serving in the volunteer ranks of our forces have shown themselves to be in no respect inferior to those who have had the advantage of regular military education and who went through all grades in the Regular Army of the United States.

It is claimed that the regular officer has a prior lien upon vacancies arising in an increase of the Regular Army. To a certain degree it seems to me that the Regular Army officer is entitled to fair and full consideration. I would not in any respect disparage him, for it may be honestly and sincerely said of the Regular Army officers of this country that, as a rule and with rare exceptions, they are soldiers and gentlemen, well worthy to wear its uniform and to be trusted with its defense, and the good will of all citizens and of all legislators should attend them.

At the same time it must not be forgotten as to the Westpointers that they have from the beginning to the end of their distinctive military careers many advantages which should be accredited to their account. If you take a young man at 17 or 18 years of age and give him an education at Westpoint, he comes from that institution well prepared not only for military service, but for the combat of life in any way, shape, or form that it may assume. The fact that he has accepted an education at the hands of the Government, in which all of his expenses have been paid and peculiar advantages accorded to him, does not give him a high claim upon the Government in the race for any further advantages which may arise in the development of our national affairs. He has already been well paid for the time he consumes in preparing himself for its service.

At the end of his career, too, Mr. President, he has an advantage which does not come to the volunteer and one that only comes to a rare number of our countrymen. He has the knowledge in his mind throughout his service that when old age has crept on the Government will relieve him from duty before he has spent his length of days in the service and provide for him an easy method of retirement with a competence for the remainder of his life.

Now, in the interim, while he should receive such just promotions and acknowledgments of his services as may befit his ability and his distinction, he does not deserve to exclude from a fair share in the honors of military life those who have educated themselves upon the battlefield of the country, at the best school that war has ever had in any generation of men.

While I do not seek in this bill and would oppose any unjust discrimination against regular officers, so will I oppose any unjust discrimination against volunteer officers. And let it be said of the great mass of those who have enlisted in the volunteer service or have been commissioned in it that they have themselves contributed largely to the promotion and distinction of the regular officers. For of the twenty-five hundred and odd regular officers that we have upon the roll of the Regular Army, 233 are now holding volunteer commissions, the associates in volunteer regiments of the colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants and men who are serving there. So the volunteer service has itself been an assistance to the regular service, even as the regular service has been a substantial educational assistance to it.

I have in my hand, Mr. President, an extract from the report of the Adjutant-General, made at the close of last year. The report is dated October 30, 1900, and the extract covers pages 35 to 63 thereof. It is a chronological list of actions and of losses in the Philippines from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive. I shall not occupy the time of the Senate in reading the long list of battles, skirmishes, affairs, actions, combats, or whatever you may be pleased to call them, but I shall ask that it may be printed as an appendix to the remarks which I am now making, that the RECORD

may bear upon its face some testimony of the value of our American volunteers to their flag and country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that order will be made.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, a brief synopsis of this statement of battles or actions in the Philippine Islands will show that in the period of seventeen months comprehended in that statement, and up to June 30, 1900, there were twelve hundred and thirteen actions fought. In some of them there were no casualties on our side. It does not follow from that fact that they were not important, that they were not dangerous, or that there were not casualties upon the other side. Some of the great battles of history have been fought with few casualties on the side of the winner. At San Jacinto, which won Texas from Mexico, but one man was killed; and at New Orleans, where the British were decimated, not a dozen Americans were killed.

Let us see what was the part taken in these actions by the volunteers. The number of actions in the Philippines from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, was 1,213. Six hundred and sixteen of them were fought solely by volunteers. One hundred and ninety-nine of them were fought by both volunteers and regulars. Three hundred and ninety-eight were fought by regulars alone. In other words, the volunteers fought in 33 per cent more actions alone than the regulars fought in alone.

The volunteers fought in over 800 of the 1,200 actions, and in 616 of them they had no reenforcement or assistance from the regulars. The regulars fought in 597 actions altogether, and in only 398 without the aid of volunteers. The volunteers fought in 219 more actions than the regulars. I do not think that men who have furnished the forces to fight by themselves 616 actions for the United States, or 1 action for every day and 105 actions over, ought to be told, as they are coming back home from victorious fields that they have won, that there is not a man amongst them whom the Congress of the United States is willing to intrust with a commission in the Regular Army as high even as the rank of captain.

What are soldiers, Mr. President?

They are but ambition's tools
To hew a way to her unlawful ends;
And when they are old and hacked and hewn with service,
Cast away to rust in peace and rot in hospitals.

That is what a caustic poet said. But if this bill passes in the present form it will be the most painful, practical, matter-of-fact historical illustration of those lines that we can see anywhere in human history. I am not appropriating to this topic that line about "ambition's tools," which attributes "unlawful ends" to the military service in which our soldiers have been employed. I only quoted that line inasmuch as it was in the verse, and I am not now animadverting in any respect upon the character of our war in the Philippine Islands, nor do I intend to intermix any question as to the organization of our Army with the policies which should govern us in making war. But "to rust in peace" now is the doom of the volunteer in this bill after the hospital and battlefield experience of the Philippines is over.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Virginia allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. DANIEL. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. What the Senator says about the volunteer officers is, of course, true; no one can gainsay it; but could a volunteer officer be appointed a captain without being put ahead for all time, or at least as long as he lives or until he retires, of every first lieutenant in the Regular Army?

Mr. DANIEL. Of course not.

Mr. SPOONER. There can be but one answer to that.

Mr. DANIEL. That is true.

Mr. SPOONER. I presume there are in the Regular Army a great many first lieutenants fighting, and fighting with the utmost gallantry and skill, in the Philippines.

Mr. DANIEL. Undoubtedly there are.

Mr. SPOONER. Now, would it be a fair thing to take a volunteer officer as against all those first lieutenants and put him, as long as he lives, ahead of them in opportunity for promotion to a captaincy?

Mr. DANIEL. Let me put another case to the Senator, and when he answers my question I will answer his question, and frankly. If you take a first lieutenant in the Regular Army and promote him now because he has shown particular gallantry in battle, does he not stand above all the other first lieutenants in the Army?

Mr. SPOONER. They are taken by seniority.

Mr. DANIEL. I do not think you ought to do that. I am going to attack that also. I do not think seniority ought to be made the invariable rule.

Mr. SPOONER. Then you open the door—

Mr. DANIEL. You open the door for brave men and distinguished men to walk in.

Mr. SPOONER. Not only that, but you open the door for political and personal and social influence.

Mr. DANIEL. When you get the good you are bound to take

the bad with it. They are inseparable in nature. "There is none perfect. No; not one."

Mr. SPOONER. But do you not take more bad than good?

Mr. DANIEL. When you have a bad Administration you do, but when you have a good Administration you get more good than bad. If you have a bad Administration you get more bad than good. I am not reflecting on this Administration at all; I am only trying to answer according to the fact, for this Administration has a great deal of good in it, but I think also it is human. What Administration is not?

Mr. SPOONER. The President would find it difficult to resist a Senator if he had a good case.

Mr. DANIEL. No doubt he would do the best he could.

I think there can be good, honest Senators here, and men who seek nothing in their place but their country's good, and if it were not for the modesty of my learned friend I would say I believe I am addressing one at the present time. I believe, also, in the truth and honesty and patriotism of the great majority of my colleagues of public life. I do not believe that many men are here to serve their country with improper motives.

If a Senator wants to recommend a man for appointment in the Army, he has a right to do it, and I take it for granted that as a rule—he will make mistakes, as everybody else makes mistakes; but in the main and for the most part he will act rightly about it, and I want to give an opportunity to act rightly in behalf of men who have rendered particular service. You have dishonest judges, you have dishonest officers, you have dishonest representatives now and then, but I believe that the great bulk of the world is honest in the performance of its tasks, and if it were not so that we would have gone to pieces and to somewhere else long ago.

Now, the question is whether we must give up absolutely to an ironbound rule, which will destroy the ambition of men to excel in battle and leave their fellows, and make longevity, the mere eking out of existence, the great object to a Regular Army officer in order to get promotion, or to make distinguished valor and distinguished service a thing that has an opportunity to win a star. Every people of military spirit in the world are bound when they go into action to recognize distinguished merit, and no army and no people ought ever to submit to any other rule, by self-accusation that they are not honest enough to observe it without partiality.

Men will always be more or less partial. It has been the rule of the world ever since the world began, but you can not elevate human nature by destroying its good traits in order that you may also destroy its bad traits. You must take the good and the bad together, always striving to give the good the advantage, and in the long run and in most cases it will be a winner. If that were not so, there would be no difference between good and evil, or good in achievement would fall behind the bad.

Mr. President, I was just showing here with reference to the Philippine Islands that more than half of our war there had been conducted and won solely by American volunteers. And while not disparaging the regulars, I only claim for the volunteer that he ought to have some equitable share in those promotions which are consequent upon that war in which he has taken so noble and worthy a part.

Let me further answer the very pertinent question of the distinguished Senator who has just queried me. It is hard for any first lieutenant in the Regular Army to see a volunteer officer step to a higher grade than he possesses. I admit that. But it is also hard for a volunteer, who has served in battles as captain, major, or colonel, turned out wholly, with regular lieutenants taking all the high places. And let it be remembered about the Regular Army, Mr. President, that in this war its numbers have been more than doubled, and that all the officers of the Regular Army have already had, and will in the further increase of the Army have, for a second time, a peculiar opportunity for advancement. There are 400 more regular officers now than there were at the beginning of the Spanish-American war. That means that 400 higher places have been filled by promotions of those who were beneath them, and in a very rapid manner.

Furthermore, it was stated by the chairman of the Military Committee only a day or two ago that the reorganization of the Regular Army would probably find no second lieutenants in it. I know of young men who graduated at Westpoint after the Spanish-American war began who have participated in battles in the Philippine Islands as first lieutenants in the Regular Army. There was one of them from my own State, a gallant young officer from Westpoint, who was wounded at Santiago as soon as he got there, was quickly promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and who recently died in the Philippines—young Meade, of Clark County, Va. A little later young Bentley, a volunteer captain from my State, was killed there in battle. And many other States of the Union have a like record.

Now, I do not want to, and I will not, disparage officers of either class. My sympathy is with them, and not only with the volunteer, but my sympathy is with every regular officer who is ambitious for promotion and honor in his profession. His is a case that peculiarly appeals to the best sentiments of our hearts for

human sympathy; but here, too, is a contest between the two classes of men—the comrades of battle, of wounds, of death—and both of these classes of men are highly deserving, and what I seek to do is, without disparagement of either class, to give to each class an opportunity of fair representation.

Now, you take the men who are majors and colonels of volunteers in the Philippine Islands. A great many of them are men who went there expecting a very short service. When that short service showed that it had not reached its expected result, they were content still to remain. Some of them have been there or elsewhere in the service for two years. They have given up their business and cut themselves off from their former business connections. They will be left as high and dry, so far as business relations are concerned, when they get back to the United States at the end of two years or more of service, as the regular officer would be if he were dismissed from his place in the Regular Army.

Some of them it may be will not desire to go into the Regular Army; probably the majority will not, but some of them have been educated at military schools, just as Westpointers have been. Some of them have been long looking forward to an opportunity of military life and distinction, and when they have seized that opportunity and given up the safety, and the attractions, and the opportunities, and the advantages of wealth that lie in civil life and have gone 7,000 miles away from home to a tropical climate and exposed themselves for two years in front of the enemy, all that I claim is that they ought to have as generous consideration as the Senate is able to give them without trenching unduly upon the appropriate rights of recognition of the officers of the Regular Army.

This, Mr. President, is about all I have to say upon the subject, but I wish that the Senate could have the aid of the distinguished soldiers on the Military Committee, men who are also largely experienced in civil affairs, and in those of the volunteer service, to open up some door here that would not be arbitrary and would not be too wide open to give to our volunteer officers a fair show in the reorganization of the Army.

It is stated by the chairman, I believe, of the Military Committee that as we are not out of sight of war we may anticipate that this is an establishment that will long endure. In my judgment, Mr. President, this country will be fortunate indeed if it shall extricate itself honorably and fairly from the complications which we have gotten into in the Orient without wanting many more men than the hundred thousand that are here provided for in this bill.

I wish that here and now we could recur to the old volunteer system of the United States. I believe it to have been the best system of national defense that the wit of man has ever devised, and I have regretted in the Spanish war, and regret now, any departure from it in any new schemes of military organization.

According to the old system of volunteers, the Federal Government called upon all the States to render to the Federal Government their appropriate proportionate number of men and officers. The States then organized the companies and the battalions, and furnished not only the men, but furnished also the company and regimental officers. The President appointed the general officers, and I believe in many cases the staff officers. With the National Guards at home, with but little expense to the Government, we would under the development of that volunteer system have an inexpensive army in reserve at all times, ready at the tap of a drum to come to the front and be organized, under generals appointed by the Federal President, for the national defense.

Now, Mr. President, there was not only the advantage in that system of a ready and almost instant organization, but there were great advantages of it to the soldiers. When the volunteers came from distinctive communities of our country, each of them had a quartermaster's establishment and a commissariat, with a line of approach to the military camp from the homes of the people.

The people were being constantly advised in their communities of the conditions of the Army, and supplies for the Army from home were constantly reinforcing the supplies furnished by the Government. Home was always in contact with the Army, that was striking for the honor and safety of the country. But when you take volunteers indiscriminately from here and there without social, without domestic, and without local connections, you sever them from the most conservative and the best influences that can follow the soldier in his career, and you cut the soldier off from many adjuncts of military life which would be a strength and a comfort and a solace to him in camp.

In the late war with Spain we organized our volunteers for the first time in American history by conferring upon the President power, or by the assumption of power by the Federal Government, to appoint all the company and all the regimental officers. There was a rush then to the Federal Government from every State in the Union, from California to Texas and from Maine to Florida, and there could not be on the part of the Federal Government that knowledge of the candidates for these positions that exists in local authorities and in influential quarters in the States and cities and counties from whence they came.

Mr. President, if I had authority I would fill this gap that we

now need to be filled according to the dictate of present conditions by calling for American volunteers. I do not believe that they would be lacking. I do not believe that there is any occasion that could arise in the history of our country in which the President would say, "I want 30,000 or 40,000 volunteers," in which the patriotism of the American people would not instantly respond in every State of this Union. I believe it would be better for them to respond with volunteers, and to let the volunteer know that the country always had him in mind and in eye as its natural and prompt defender than to relegate him thus unceremoniously to the rear from battlefields upon which he has evinced his spirit of self-sacrifice and honor and courage, and replace him, officers and men, by those mustered into the regular service of the United States.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the Senator from Virginia allow me just one remark?

Mr. DANIEL. With pleasure.

Mr. HAWLEY. Is he not aware that every single, solitary soldier down to drummer, both regular and volunteer, is a volunteer now? Every man in the Regular Army is a volunteer.

Mr. DANIEL. That just construes everything away. Of course I know that there has been no conscription in this country. But what does the Senator mean when he makes a report here recommending that the volunteers may be first lieutenants and the regulars may be colonels, if they are all volunteers? If they are all volunteers, then let us put all of our volunteers on the same footing. Why does the Senator so discriminate against one set of volunteers in favor of another set of volunteers? He is discriminating against the volunteers who have fought the battles in favor of volunteers who have not fought so many battles.

Now, Mr. President, as I see I can not have my way as to the reorganization of the Army, I shall only insist upon such reasonable and just changes as seem not only to be compatible with equity, but to be commanded by equity. Let me say further, that when we open a door which makes it possible for some volunteer officers and some volunteer men to remain in the Army of the country which they have served so honorably and well for the last two years, we do not, by any means, determine that they shall hold many, and certainly not all, the places which they are thus made eligible for. Every man in the United States who is 30 years of age and has a home in any State is eligible for the office of Senator, but there is a great deal of difference between being eligible for the office and being selected to fill it, for but 90 after all, at one time, can fill it.

I would not require that the President should appoint one class or another of these officers to many of these places, but I would

simply leave it to his wisdom and discretion. I know he will be assailed with political influence. I know that in some cases political influence will procure appointments which it is difficult for the President to resist and which it is difficult for him to be well informed about before he makes them. That is to a degree an evil; but can any system of human concern be devised or recommended that does not bring some evil along with it? Is a Regular Army for life, with retirement and pay of its officers in their latter days, itself an unadulterated good? Do we not know that certain faults arise with all systems, and that republican government itself is full of faults which monarchy would readily alleviate?

We can not devise any system, Mr. President, which has not got all sorts of human faults in it; but the question is, Which system is the most advantageous and which is with the least faults? I believe a system which will keep the Army of the country constantly refreshed with new material from the woods and fields and workshops and countingrooms of the United States is a better system than the structure of a military class which soon becomes inoculated with and saturated with the ideas of militarism.

Take 100 or 200 of the very best men who were ever born upon this earth, isolate them from the rest of the community and put them in a profession, be it military, legal, medical, scientific, or what not, unless their body is constantly refreshed by new material, bringing into it the new ideas which percolate throughout the country, and the popular ideas that obtain with the people, it will be an exclusive class, with little sympathy with other classes of their countrymen. We have seen this in the church in human history; we have seen it in the army in human history; we have seen it upon the bench in human history; we have seen it in legislative bodies in human history, and it manifests itself in all human concerns.

Now, the best compromise of this matter, in my judgment, is to open the door to volunteer appointments, and let the President of the United States make such discriminations in favor of regular officers which their merit and which their service, distinguished by valor or by time or by fidelity, as sound judgment may direct.

If this can not be done, then I hope this amendment at least may be voted for, Mr. President, and that the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army may be taken. It is a tempering of the wind to the shorn lamb; and as all volunteer officers above the rank of first lieutenant are inevitably, under this bill, to be dropped out of the service without further notice from the Government, it is just, I think, to let the President have the power to appoint some of them, here and there at least, to the command of a company.

APPENDIX.

K.—Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Off- cers.	Men.	Off- cers.	Men.	
1899.							
Feb. 4	Manila	1st Colo.; 20th Kan.; 1st Nebr.; C, F, H, I, K, L, M, 1st Mont.; D, E, H, K, 10th Pa.; A, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, 1st S. Dak.; Utah Art.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.		1	1	5	1st Lieut. C. S. Haughwout, 1st Colo., wounded.
Feb. 5	Chinese hospital	C, F, G, H, I, K, L, 1st Mont.; C, D, E, H, I, K, 10th Pa.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.				6	
Do.	La Loma Church	20th Kans.; 1st S. Dak.; C, D, E, H, I, K, 10th Pa.; B, Utah Art.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.		10	2	39	Maj. Everhart Bierer, 10th Pa., and 2d Lieut. R. S. Abernethy, 3d Art., wounded.
Do.	Pasay	C, E, G, K, L, 4th Cav.; A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, M, 14th Inf.; B, C, D, G, H, K, 1st N. Dak.; A, C, E, F, 1st Tenn.		10	1	34	1st Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th Inf., wounded.
Do.	San Juan Hill	1st Nebr.; D, I, 1st Colo.; B, D, L, M, 1st Tenn.; A, B, Utah Art.		4		16	
Do.	Santa Ana	1st Cal.; 1st Idaho; 1st Wash.; 1st Wyo.; D, 6th Art.	1	14	4	73	Maj. Edward McConville, 1st Idaho, killed; Capt. Albert H. Otis, 1st Lieut. Edward K. Erwin, 2d Lieut. Joe Smith, 1st Wash., and 1st Lieut. Chas. J. Hogan, 1st Cal., wounded.
Do.	Santa Mesa	B, E, F, G, K, L, 1st Colo.; A, Utah Art.		4		5	
Do.	Singalon	I, 4th Cav.; I, 1st N. Dak.					
Feb. 6	Pumping station	1st Nebr.; D, I, 1st Colo.; C, G, K, 2d Oreg.; B, D, L, M, 1st Tenn.; B, I, K, M, 23d Inf.; A, Utah Art.		2		2	
Do.	San Pedro Macati	1st Idaho; 1st Cal.				2	
Do.	Santa Ana	1st Idaho; 1st Wash.					
Feb. 7	Calocan	1st Mont.				1	
Do.	Near Manila	C, 1st Cal.; B, C, E, I, 20th Kans.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.	1	2		8	1st Lieut. A. C. Alvord, 20th Kans., killed.
Do.	Mariquina	B, I, K, M, 23d Inf.; 1st Nebr.; 2d Oreg.					
Feb. 9	Near Manila	G, 1st N. Dak.; B, Utah Art.				2	
Do.	Pateros	1st Wash.; C, H, 1st Cal.					
Do.	San Roque	B, C, E, G, I, K, L, M, 51st Iowa; A, D, Cal. Art.; A, Nev. Cav.					
Feb. 10	Calocan	C, E, G, 4th Cav.; B, I, K, M, 23d Inf.; 1st Idaho; 20th Kans.; 13th Minn.; A, B, D, F, G, I, K, L, M, 1st Mont.; A, B, Utah Art.; D, 6th Art.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.		5	4	41	Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, Capt. W. L. Hill, 2d Lieut. W. C. Gardenshire, 1st Mont., and Capt. C. M. Christy, 20th Kans., wounded.
Feb. 11	do	20th Kans.; D, 13th Minn.				6	
Do.	Iloilo	G, 6th Art.; 2d Battn., 18th Inf.; 1st Battn., 1st Tenn.					
Do.	Malabon	1st Idaho			1	1	Capt. T. R. Hamer, 1st Idaho, wounded.
Do.	Near Manila	C, F, 14th Inf.; B, Utah Art.				3	
Do.	Paranaque	K, L, 4th Cav.					
Feb. 12	Calocan	1st Mont.; 20th Kans.				2	
Do.	Jaro	1st Tenn.; A, B, C, E, H, I, K, L, 18th Inf.; G, 6th Art.			1	3	2d Lieut. F. C. Bolles, 18th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Malabon	1st Idaho					
Feb. 13	Calocan	20th Kans.				2	
Do.	Guadaloupe	D, G, L, M, 1st Cal.; A, B, Utah Art.			1		2d Lieut. G. A. Seaman, Utah Art., wounded.
Do.	Jolo bridge	B, D, L, M, 1st Tenn.; det. 18th Inf.; G, 6th Art.					

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1899.							
Feb. 14	Jaro	A, 18th Inf		1		1	
Do	Pateros	C, H, 1st Cal.; 1st Wash				7	
Do	San Pedro Macati	1st Wash				1	
Feb. 15	Guadalupe	1st Idaho, Utah Art					
Do	Mariquina	H, 1st Nebr				1	
Do	Jolo	B, L, 1st Tenn.; G, 6th Art					
Do	Paranaque	I, K, 4th Cav				1	
Do	Pateros	C, D, F, H, 1st Cal					
Do	San Pedro Macati	1st Wash				1	
Feb. 16	Near Pateros	C, D, F, I, 1st Cal					
Do	San Pedro Macati	1st Wash				1	
Feb. 17	Caloocan	20th Kans				1	
Do	Guadalupe	G, I, L, M, 1st Cal					
Do	Mariquina road	A, C, E, F, G, I, 1st Nebr			2	6	Capt. A. H. Hollingsworth and 2d Lieut. B. D. Wheadon, 1st Nebr., wounded.
Feb. 19	Aravilla	A, B, D, F, L, M, 1st Tenn.; G, 6th Art					
Do	San Pedro Macati	1st Wash				1	
Feb. 20	Guadalupe church	K, M, 1st Wash		2			
Do	San Pedro Macati	L, M, 1st Cal				5	
Feb. 21	do	K, 1st Cal		1		1	
Feb. 22	Guadalupe church	E, H, 1st Wash; H, 2d Oreg		2		4	
Do	Pumping station	1st Wyo.; D, F, H, K, L, 1st Nebr				3	
Do	Santalón	do					
Do	Tondo	A, E, M, 2d Oreg.; C, D, G, L, M, 13th Minn				3	
Feb. 23	Caloocan	G, H, K, L, 3d Art; A, Utah Art; 1st Colo.; 20th Kans; 1st Mont.; 10th Pa.; 1st S. Dak.	1	3	1	23	2d Lieut. E. S. French, 1st Mont., killed; 2d Lieut. Philip Greenan, 1st Mont., wounded.
Do	Tondo	G, K, M, 23d Inf.; C, M, 13th Minn.; L, 1st Mont.; E, M, 2d Oreg.		1	1	9	Capt. Noyes C. Robinson, 13th Minn., wounded.
Feb. 24	Caloocan	G, H, K, L, 3d Art; 20th Kans; 1st Mont.			1	5	1st Lieut. W. A. Callahan, 20th Kans., wounded.
Do	Cruzaligas	A, Utah Art; C, G, K, 2d Oreg.; A, 1st Nebr				1	
Do	La Paz	G, H, I, K, 1st Tenn.; G, 6th Art					
Do	San Pedro Macati	C, D, F, H, 1st Idaho				1	
Feb. 25	Caloocan	20th Kans				1	
Do	Manduriao	G, H, I, K, 1st Tenn.; G, 6th Art					
Feb. 26	Caloocan	H, 13th Minn.; 20th Kans; 1st Mont.; 10th Pa				4	
Feb. 27	Near Caloocan	1st S. Dak				2	
Do	San Pedro Macati	1st Cal				1	
Feb. 28	Caloocan	20th Kans; 1st Mont.	1			3	Capt. D. S. Elliott, 20th Kans., killed.
Do	San Pedro Macati	K, F, 1st Cal		1		2	
Mar. 1	Jaro	A, B, C, E, H, I, K, L, 18th Inf.; G, 6th Art		1			
Mar. 2	Caloocan	1st Mont				1	
Do	San Roque	A, Cal. Art; Wyo. Lt. Batty; det. 51st Iowa				1	
Mar. 3	La Paz	1st Tenn.; G, 6th Art					
Do	San Pedro Macati	1st Wash; A, B, Utah Art				3	
Mar. 4	Laguna de Bay	G, 3d Art		1		1	
Do	San Pedro Macati	E, L, 23d Inf.; G, L, 1st Cal				3	
Mar. 5	Mariquina road	B, E, H, 1st Nebr.; C, E, G, K, 2d Oreg					
Mar. 6	Manila	Hosp. Corps				1	
Do	Mariquina road	A, Utah Art; A, D, F, I, 1st Nebr.; C, E, G, K, 2d Oreg				5	
Do	Pumping station	A, Utah Art; K, L, M, 1st Nebr.; Hosp. Corps				1	
Do	San Pedro Macati	1st Wash; D, 6th Art				2	
Mar. 7	Pumping station	A, Utah Art; A, H, I, M, 20th Inf.; B, E, G, H, I, K, M, 1st Nebr.; 1st Wyo.		2	2	6	Capt. Claude H. Ough, 1st Nebr., and Capt. J. D. O'Brien, 1st Wyo., wounded.
Do	San Pedro Macati	1st Wash		1		1	
Do	San Juan del Monte	1st Wyo.; A, Utah Art					
Mar. 10	Caloocan	20th Kans		1		1	
Do	San Pedro Macati	C, D, F, H, 1st Idaho			1		Capt. Edward Smith, 1st Idaho, wounded.
Mar. 11	do	B, C, H, L, 23d Inf				1	
Mar. 12	Caloocan	C, 20th Kans				1	
Do	San Pedro Macati	A, B, C, D, E, G, K, M, 2d Oreg					
Do	Caloocan	20th Kans		1			
Mar. 13	Guadalupe church	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art; A, Utah Art; 20th Inf.; A, B, D, E, G, I, L, M, 2d Oreg.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 1st Wash; 22d Inf.		3		20	
Mar. 14	Guadalupe	A, B, Utah Art; D, K, 20th Inf.; E, I, 2d Oreg				4	
Do	Pasig	A, B, Utah Art; A, B, C, E, G, I, L, M, 2d Oreg					
Do	Pateros	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art; C, D, E, L, 1st Wash		1	1	4	Capt. Fred. Wheeler, 4th Cav., wounded.
Mar. 15	Caloocan	1st Mont		1			
Do	Pasig	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art; A, B, Utah Art; 20th Inf.; B, D, E, I, L, M, 2d Oreg		1		3	
Do	Taguig	C, D, E, G, K, L, 1st Wash; D, 6th Art					
Mar. 16	Cainta	C, F, G, L, 20th Inf		2		13	
Do	Jaro bridge	G, 6th Art; A, B, C, E, H, I, K, L, 18th Inf.; L, 1st Cal; B, C, L, M, 1st Tenn.		1		15	
Do	Mariquina	B, I, K, 1st Colo			1	3	Maj. C. H. Anderson, 1st Colo., wounded.
Do	San Pedro Macati	C, D, F, H, 1st Idaho				1	
Mar. 17	La Loma church	Det. 10th Pa.; A, Utah Art					
Mar. 18	Taguig	G, H, 1st Wash; D, E, G, M, 22d Inf		3	1	16	Capt. F. B. Jones, 22d Inf., wounded.
Mar. 19	Laguna de Bay	2d Oreg		1		1	
Do	Taguig	C, D, H, K, M, 1st Wash; D, E, G, M, 22d Inf				5	
Mar. 20	Binangonan	A, Utah Art					
Mar. 21	Mariquina road	E, 1st Colo				1	
Mar. 23	Caloocan	20th Kans		1			
Mar. 24	do	do				3	
Mar. 25	Bacza	E, I, K, 4th Cav				1	
Do	Bonloc	Hdqrs. 3d Brig., 2d Div., 8th A. C., and scouts			1		Capt. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf., A. A. G., wounded.
Do	Caloocan	22d Inf.; 20th Kans.; Hosp. Corps		2	2	27	Capt. A. G. Clark, 20th Kans., and Lieut. H. L. Jackson, 22d Inf., wounded.
Do	La Loma church	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art; A, Utah Art, 1st Mont.		8	2	50	2d Lieut. W. S. Overton, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Myles Kelly, 1st Mont., wounded.
Do	Malabon	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; E, F, G, M, 3d Inf.; 22d Inf.; 1st Mont.; 2d Oreg.; Hosp. Corps.		11	2	56	Capt. H. L. Wells and 1st Lieut. A. J. Brazee, 2d Oreg., wounded.
Do	Mariquina road	4th Inf.; 13th Minn.; A, E, M, 1st Colo.; A, Utah Art	1			17	Capt. J. S. Stewart, 1st Colo., killed.
Do	San Francisco del Monte	G, H, K, L, 3d Art; D, 6th Art; A, B, Utah Art; 20th Kans.; 1st Nebr.; 10th Pa.; 1st S. Dak.		2	3	19	Capt. Lee Forby, Capt. W. C. Taylor, 1st Lieut. J. A. Storch, 1st Nebr., wounded.
Mar. 26	Caloocan	G, 13th Minn				1	
Do	Malabon	A, 1st Idaho					
Do	Melinto	G, H, K, L, 3d Art; B, D, E, L, 23d Inf.; 22d Inf.; 2d Oreg	1	2		13	Col. H. C. Egbert, 22d Inf., killed.
Do	Meycauayan	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; 1st Nebr.; 10th Pa.; 1st S. Dak.	1	2	3	23	1st Lieut. M. G. Kravenbuhl, 3d Art., killed; Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, U. S. V., Maj. Surg. F. J. Adams, 1st Mont., and Capt. C. H. Englesby, 1st S. Dak., wounded.

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1899.							
Mar. 26	Pasig.....	1st Wash.; A, Utah Art.	1	1	6		Capt. G. H. Fortson, 1st Wash., killed.
Mar. 27	Marilao River.....	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.; D, 6th Art.; A, B, Utah Art.; H, 1st Colo.; 22d Inf.; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; 1st Nebr.; 10th Pa.		5	2	38	Capt. C. W. Jens, 10th Pa., and 2d Lieut. L. England, 3d Art., wounded.
Mar. 28	Marilao.....	1st Nebr., 10th Pa., 1st S. Dak.	3	6	1	24	1st Lieut. J. H. Lien, 1st Lieut. F. H. Adams, and 2d Lieut. S. E. Morrison, 1st S. Dak., killed; Lieut. P. D. McClelland, 1st S. Dak., wounded.
Mar. 29	Guiguinto.....	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; G, H, L, 3d Art.; D, 6th Art.; B, Utah Art.; 22d Inf.; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; 1st Nebr.; 1st Colo.		5	3	55	Maj. W. S. Metcalf, Capt. W. J. Watson, 20th Kans., and 1st Lieut. F. L. Perry, 1st Colo., wounded.
Do.	Melinto.....	2d Oreg., 10th Pa., 1st S. Dak.		2	2	25	Col. A. L. Hawkins and 1st Lieut. Blaine Aiken, 10th Pa., wounded.
Mar. 30	Malolos.....	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.; D, 6th Art.; Utah Art.; B, 3d Inf.; 22d Inf.; 23d Inf.; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; 1st Nebr.; 10th Pa.; 1st S. Dak.		4		25	
Do.	Mariquina road.....	E, 1st Colo.				1	
Mar. 31	Malolos.....	E, I, K, 4th Cav.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.; D, 6th Art.; Utah Art.; 3d Inf.; A, B, F, G, H, I, K, M, 22d Inf.; 23d Inf.; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; 1st Nebr.; 10th Pa.; 1st S. Dak.		1	1	18	2d Lieut. C. B. Humphrey, 3d Inf., wounded.
Do.	Mariquina Valley.....	Utah Art.; 4th Inf.; C, D, E, L, 23d Inf.; C, D, E, G, 1st Colo.	1			17	1st Lieut. J. C. Gregg, 4th Inf., killed.
Do.	Taytay.....	A, Utah Art.					
Apr. 1	Melinto.....	C, G, K, 2d Oreg.			1	2	2d Lieut. D. Baldwin, jr., 1st N. Dak. wounded.
Do.	San Nicolas.....	A, D, 1st N. Dak.					
Apr. 4	Calumpit.....	1st Mont.					
Do.	Near Malolos.....	do.		1		3	
Apr. 7	Santa Maria.....	L, 2d Oreg.; B, Utah Art.					
Apr. 9	Malolos.....	20th Kans.					
Do.	Santa Cruz.....	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art.; A, C, D, E, G, I, K, L, 14th Inf.; A, C, D, F, 1st Idaho; C, D, I, K, 1st N. Dak.; det. 1st Wash.			1	4	1st Lieut. E. E. Southern, 1st Wash. wounded.
Do.	Taguig.....	D, H, 1st Wash.				1	
Apr. 10	Binan.....	Hospital Corps				1	
Do.	Guiguinto.....	13th Minn.		1		1	
Do.	Paete.....	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art.; A, C, D, E, G, I, K, L, 14th Inf.; C, D, I, K, 1st N. Dak.; deta. 1st Idaho and 1st Wash.					
Do.	Santa Cruz.....	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; 14th Inf.			1	3	2d Lieut. Le Roy Eltinge, 4th Cav. wounded.
Apr. 11	Guiguinto.....	13th Minn.		1	1	10	1st Lieut. C. N. Clark, 13th Minn., wounded.
Do.	Marilao.....	A, L, M, 2d Oreg.		3		2	
Do.	Pagsajan.....	C, D, G, I, K, 1st N. Dak.; B, Utah Art.					
Do.	San Pedro Macati.....	H, 1st N. Dak.				1	
Do.	Santa Cruz.....	14th Inf.				3	
Apr. 12	Paete.....	C, D, I, K, 1st N. Dak.		5		2	
Do.	Santa Maria.....	13th Minn.; A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, L, 2d Oreg.				1	
Apr. 13	Malolos.....	G, H, K, L, 3d Art.; B, 1st Mont.		2	1	5	2d Lieut. C. H. Lanza, 3d Art., wounded.
Apr. 15	Marilao.....	2d Oreg.			1		2d Lieut. J. A. Young, 2d Oreg., wounded.
Apr. 20	Guiguinto.....	A, 13th Minn.; D, H, 1st Wash.				4	
Apr. 21	Near Guiguinto.....	F, 13th Minn.				1	
Apr. 22	Novaliches.....	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art.; Utah Art.; A, C, F, G, H, K, L, M, 3d Inf.; 22d Inf.; 1st N. Dak.				1	
Do.	San Bartolome.....	1st N. Dak.					
Apr. 23	Quingua.....	I, K, 4th Cav.; D, E, G, I, K, L, 51st Iowa; 1st Nebr.	2	5	2	43	Col. J. M. Stotzenburg and 2d Lieut. L. E. Sisson, 1st Nebr., killed; 1st Lieut. A. S. Wadsworth and 1st Lieut. W. K. Moore, 1st Nebr., wounded.
Apr. 24	Bagbag River.....	20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; 1st Nebr.; Hosp. Corps		1			
Do.	Lagundi.....	20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; 1st Nebr.; 1st S. Dak.				1	
Do.	Norzagaray.....	I, 4th Cav.; B, Utah Art.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 13th Minn.; A, B, F, G, I, K, L, 2d Oreg.				3	
Do.	Pulilan.....	E, K, 4th Cav.; A, Utah Art.; 51st Iowa; 1st Nebr.; 1st S. Dak.		5	3	12	Maj. W. J. Duggan, 51st Iowa, Capt. E. A. Wedgwood, Utah Art., and 2d Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 1st Nebr., wounded.
Apr. 25	Angat.....	B, Utah Art.; 1st N. Dak.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 13th Minn.; A, B, C, D, E, G, I, K, L, M, 2d Oreg.				1	
Do.	Bagbag River.....	A, B, Utah Art.; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.				5	
Do.	Calumpit.....	E, K, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art.; B, Utah Art.; 51st Iowa; 1st Nebr.; 1st S. Dak.; Hosp. Corps.		5	2	32	Maj. F. D. Eager, 1st Nebr., and 2d Lieut. W. S. Doolittle, 1st S. Dak., wounded.
Do.	Norzagaray.....	I, 4th Cav.; B, Utah Art.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 13th Minn.; A, B, F, G, I, K, L, 2d Oreg.			1	1	Maj. Surg. W. H. Ellis, 2d Oreg., wounded.
Apr. 26	Angat.....	13th Minn.; 1st N. Dak.; B, F, K, M, 2d Oreg.					
Do.	Near Calumpit.....	A, B, Utah Art.; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; Hosp. Corps.		4	1	10	2d Lieut. C. H. Ball, 20th Kans., wounded.
Do.	Calumpit.....	1st Nebr.				1	
Apr. 27	Apalit.....	A, B, Utah Art.; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.		1	3	10	Maj. J. R. Miller, Capt. Andrew Jensen, 1st Mont., and Capt. W. H. Bishop, 20th Kans., wounded.
Do.	Marunco.....	Det. 13th Minn.					
Do.	Pampanga River.....	A, Utah Art.				1	
Do.	Taguig.....	D, F, G, H, L, 1st Wash.		2	1	14	1st Lieut. C. A. Booker, 1st Wash., wounded.
Apr. 29	San Rafael.....	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art.; A, B, Utah Art.; A, C, F, G, H, K, L, M, 3d Inf.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 13th Minn.; A, B, F, G, I, K, L, 2d Oreg.; 1st N. Dak.			1	3	2d Lieut. C. C. Todd, 3d Inf., wounded.
May 1	do.....	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art.; B, Utah Art.; A, C, F, G, H, K, L, M, 3d Inf.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 13th Minn.; A, B, C, F, G, I, K, L, M, 2d Oreg.; 1st N. Dak.; 22d Inf.		1		4	
May 2	Balinag.....	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.; D, 6th Art.; B, Utah Art.; A, C, F, G, H, K, L, M, 3d Inf.; 22d Inf.; 13th Minn.; 1st N. Dak.; A, B, F, G, I, K, L, 2d Oreg.				2	
Do.	Bustos.....	D, 6th Art.; 22d Inf.; 1st N. Dak.; A, B, F, G, H, I, K, L, 2d Oreg.				1	
Do.	Pulilan.....	E, 4th Cav.				1	
May 4	Maasin.....	C, G, I, L, 4th Cav.; G, H, K, L, 3d Art.; D, 6th Art.; Utah Art.; A, C, F, G, H, K, L, M, 3d Inf.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, 13th Minn.; 2d Oreg.			1	2	Capt. H. L. Heath, 2d Oreg., wounded.
Do.	Santo Tomas.....	G, H, K, L, 3d Art.; B, Utah Art.; 51st Iowa; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont.; 1st Nebr.; 1st S. Dak.	1	4	3	22	2d Lieut. W. A. Taggart, 20th Kans., killed. Col. F. Funston, Capt. W. S. Albright, 20th Kans., and Capt. T. S. Dillon, 1st Mont., wounded.
May 5	San Fernando.....	51st Iowa.				1	
Do.	San Miguel.....	A, B, I, L, 2d Oreg.					
May 8	Maasin.....	K, 13th Minn.				1	
Do.	San Fernando.....	B, C, D, H, I, M, 20th Kans.; 1 Mont.				1	Maj. A. M. Diggles, 13th Minn., wounded.

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1899.							
May 8	San Ildefonso	K, 13th Minn.; F, 2d Oreg				1	
May 10	Santa Cruz	A, Utah Art					
May 12	San Ildefonso	H, 13th Minn.; F, G, K, 2d Oreg.; 1st N. Dak				1	
May 13	San Miguel	H, 13th Minn.; A, B, F, G, I, K, L, 2d Oreg				1	
May 14	Mariquina Road	E, 21st Inf				1	
Do.	San Luis	A, B, Utah Art					
May 15	Salacot	13th Minn.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 2d Oreg				1	
May 16	Near San Isidro	C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 2d Oreg				1	
May 17	San Isidro	C, G, I, L, 4th Cav.; D, 6th Art; B, Utah Art; A, C, F, G, H, K, L, M, 3d Inf.; A, B, C, F, H, I, K, L, 22d Inf.; C, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, 13th Minn.; A, B, F, G, I, K, L, 2d Oreg.; 1st N. Dak				2	
Do.	San Luis	E, 1st Art; G, 3d Art; A, D, H, I, 9th Inf.; 17th Inf				1	
May 18	Cabiao	1st N. Dak					
Do.	San Fernando	D, 6th Art; 1st N. Dak; A, B, C, F, H, I, K, L, 22d Inf				5	
May 19	Cabiao	A, B, C, F, H, I, K, L, 22d Inf					
Do.	Near Taguig	A, D, F, H, I, 1st Wash					
May 20	San Antonio	13th Minn.; det. 2d Oreg					
Do.	Cavite	D, Cal. Art				1	
May 21	Angat	13th Minn					
May 22	San Pedro Macati	G, 1st Idaho				1	
May 23	Maasin	A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, 3d Inf					
Do.	Mariquina	C, 1st Colo				1	
Do.	San Fernando	E, 4th Cav.; B, Utah Art					
Do.	San Ildefonso	A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, 3d Inf				2	
Do.	Santa Rita	E, K, 4th Cav.; A, Utah Art				1	
May 24	San Fernando	G, H, K, L, 3d Art; B, Utah Art; A, B, E, G, K, L, M, 20th Kans.; 1st Mont				1	
May 25	do.	A, B, Utah Art; 17th Inf.; 51st Iowa; 20th Kans.; 1st S. Dak				1	
Do.	Santa Rita	D, H, I, 20th Kans.; 1st Mont					
May 26	Near Baliuag	C, 3d Inf				2	
Do.	San Fernando	51st Iowa; 1st S. Dak.; B, F, L, 20th Kans				1	
May 27	Escalante	19th Vol. Signal Co	1				
May 29	Sagay	M, 18th Inf					
May 31	San Fernando	51st Iowa				3	
June 3	Antipolo	C, G, I, L, 4th Cav				2	
Do.	Cainta	A, Utah Art; E, G, 9th Inf.; E, G, H, I, 12th Inf.; A, B, C, D, G, I, K, L, M, 1st Wash.; 1st N. Dak					
Do.	Mariquina	4th Inf.; 2d Oreg.; A, C, F, G, K, L, 1st Colo				1	
Do.	Morong	E, 1st Art; E, G, H, 9th Inf					
Do.	Pumping station	C, G, I, L, 4th Cav.; 2d Oreg					
Do.	San Fernando	C, 1st Mont				1	
Do.	Taytay	1st N. Dak.; E, G, H, 9th Inf.; E, G, H, I, 12th Inf.; A, B, C, D, G, I, K, L, M, 1st Wash				2	
June 4	Antipolo	E, G, H, 9th Inf.; A, C, F, G, K, L, 1st Colo.; 2d Oreg					
Do.	Morong	E, 1st Art; A, Utah Art; E, G, H, 9th Inf.; A, B, C, D, G, I, K, L, M, 1st Wash.; 2d Oreg				1	
Do.	Near Pasay	A, E, 4th Inf				1	
June 5	Morong	A, B, C, D, G, I, K, L, M, 1st Wash				1	
June 6	Near Morong	do				1	
Do.	Near Pasay	1st Idaho					
June 9	Guadalupe	B, D, E, F, I, M, 1st Colo					
Do.	Morong	H, 1st N. Dak				1	
June 10	Bacolor	D, 1st Mont					
Do.	Guadalupe	B, C, D, E, I, K, L, M, 9th Inf.; 13th Inf.; A, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, M, 14th Inf.; B, D, E, F, I, M, 1st Colo				1	
Do.	Las Pinas	I, 4th Cav.; 9th Inf.; 12th Inf.; 14th Inf				1	
Do.	Paranaque	B, C, D, F, H, I, K, L, 21st Inf				3	
June 13	Bacoor	do				2	
Do.	Zapote River	E, 1st Art; D, 6th Art; B, C, D, E, I, K, L, M, 9th Inf.; L, M, 12th Inf.; 14th Inf.; 21st Inf.; A, 51st Iowa				8	
June 15	Rosario	A, D, Cal. Art					
June 16	Morong	H, 1st N. Dak					
Do.	Novalleta	A, D, 1st Cav.; A, B, C, K, 10th Pa				1	
Do.	San Fernando	A, B, Utah Art; 17th Inf.; 51st Iowa; 20th Kans.; 1st Mont				1	
June 19	Dasmariñas	4th Inf				2	
Do.	Imus	do				2	
June 20	Dasmariñas	4th Inf.; det. 9th Inf.; A, D, E, F, I, L, 14th Inf					
June 21	Bacoor	A, B, C, K, 10th Pa				2	
June 22	San Fernando	A, Utah Art; H, 9th Inf.; 17th Inf.; 20th Kans					
June 23	Muntinlupa	C, G, L, 4th Cav				1	
June 30	San Fernando	17th Inf.; 51st Iowa; F, 12th Inf				1	
July 1	Bulong	Det. E, 1st Cal				1	
July 4	San Fernando	17th Inf.; 51st Iowa				1	
July 5	Pililla	C, G, L, 4th Cav				1	
July 11	Near Muntinlupa	do					
Do.	San Fernando	17th Inf				1	
July 12	Near Baliuag	K, 4th Cav					
Do.	Teresa	21st Inf					
July 17	Mavitac	C, 21st Inf				1	
July 19	Bombong	Dets. H, K, M, 6th Inf				1	
Do.	Canlaon	Det. 6th Inf					
Do.	Near San Luis	K, 9th Inf				1	
July 20	Near Tolon	F, G, 6th Inf					
July 24	Acan	Det. K, 23d Inf				1	
July 26	Calamba	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; C, D, E, H, I, K, 21st Inf.; C, D, F, H, I, K, 1st Wash.; E, 1st Art				4	
July 27	do	do					
Do.	Valdez	E, 6th Inf					
Do.	Bacolor	L, 3d Art					
July 28	Near Baliuag	K, 4th Cav					
Do.	Calamba	C, G, L, 4th Cav.; C, D, E, H, I, K, 21st Inf.; C, D, F, H, I, K, 1st Wash.; E, 1st Art					
July 29	do	do					
July 30	do	do				2	
Do.	Silay	Det. K, 6th Inf				1	
Aug. 9	Bacolor	36th Inf				2	
Do.	Calulut	G, 3d Art; E, 1st Art; 17th Inf.; B, C, H, L, 22d Inf.; A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, L, M, 51st Iowa				1	
Do.	Sindalon	9th Inf.; 12th Inf				3	
						9	
							1st Lieut. J. C. McArthur, 3d Inf., wounded.
							2d Lieut. R. S. Parker, 20th Kans., wounded.
							Capt. G. H. Tilly, U. S. V. Sig. Corps, killed.
							Lieut. Col. C. M. Moses, 1st Colo., wounded.
							1st Lieut. H. G. Learnard, 14th Inf., wounded.
							Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly and Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 21st Inf., wounded.
							Lieut. J. P. Harbeson, 12th Inf.; Lieut. M. C. Keith, 23d Inf., and Lieut. H. S. Avery, 14th Inf., wounded.
							1st Lieut. I. L. Reeves, 17th Inf., wounded.
							2d Lieut. J. M. Love, jr., 21st Inf., wounded.
							Maj. J. Q. A. Braden and Capt. R. S. Abernethy, 36th Inf., wounded.
							2d Lieut. L. A. Williams, 51st Iowa, wounded.

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1899.							
Aug. 9	Near Calulut	Det. 51st Iowa					
Aug. 10	Porac	A, B, D, F, 12th Inf.					
Do.	Near Angeles	C, E, F, M, 17th Inf.; E, 1st Art.				1	
Do.	Santa Rita	C, D, G, H, 36th Inf.					
Aug. 11	Near Angeles	Det. 51st Iowa				1	
Do.	Near Novaleta	Det. 4th Inf.		1			
Aug. 12	San Luis	D, M, 22d Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Santa Rita	B, C, E, I, 9th Inf.				2	
Do.	San Mateo	A, B, F, 4th Cav.; B, E, G, L, 21st Inf.; E, G, 24th Inf.; F, H, L, 25th Inf.		4	1	13	2d Lieut. M. M. Weeks, 21st Inf., wounded.
Aug. 13	Near Angeles	A, B, G, I, 17th Inf.; E, 1st Art.				1	
Do.	Near Quingua	B, D, 3d Inf.				1	
Aug. 14	do	K, 4th Cav.; G, 3d Art.; C, E, F, G, 3d Inf.		1			
Aug. 15	Near La Paz	E, F, G, I, 1st Tenn.					
Do.	Near Bacolor	Dets. A, K, L, M, 36th Inf.					
Aug. 16	Guagua	E, and dets. A, K, L, M, 36th Inf.					
Do.	Dolores	K, 12th Inf.				1	
Do.	Angeles	E, 1st Art.; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, 12th Inf.		3	1	13	1st Lieut. W. H. Williams, 12th Inf., wounded.
Aug. 17	Near Porac	Det. 4th Cav.					
Do.	Angeles	E, 1st Art.; B, 12th Inf.					
Aug. 18	do	E, 1st Art.; det. 12th Inf.; B, Engrs.				2	
Do.	Near Tabuan	M, 6th Inf.				2	
Aug. 19	do	Dets. B, M, 6th Inf.				3	
Do.	Near Angeles	E, 1st Art.; E, G, H, I, 12th Inf.	1		1		1st Lieut. A. W. Drew, 12th Inf., killed; 1st Lieut. W. Uline, 12th Inf., wounded. 1st Lieut. H. S. Howland, 23d Inf., wounded.
Aug. 23	El Pardo	Det. M, 23d Inf.			1		
Aug. 25	Near Cebu	4 men, Co. M, 23d Inf.		3		1	
Aug. 30	Argogula	H, and det. K, 6th Inf.					
Sept. 1	Dolores	D, E, 17th Inf.					
Sept. 3	Near Porac	Det. A, 36th Inf.		1		1	
Sept. 9	Near Imus	F, 5th Art.					
Do.	Near Porac	36th Inf.					
Do.	Near Arayat	C, F, 17th Inf.					
Sept. 11	Near Calulut	B, I, 17th Inf.					
Sept. 13	Acan Valley	K, 23d Inf.					
Sept. 15	Near Calamba	Det. E, 21st Inf.					
Do.	Guagua	Det. L, 36th Inf.					
Do.	Near La Paz	E, F, 1st Tenn.		1			
Sept. 16	Isabela	L, 6th Inf.				1	
Sept. 17	Near Moalboal	Dets. A, C, 6th Inf.; A, 23d Inf.; H, 1st Tenn.		2		2	
Sept. 19	Casaibos	Det. F, 17th Inf.					
Sept. 22	Near Cebu	G, 6th Art.; Dets. A, C, 6th Inf.; H, I, K, M, 19th Inf.; Dets. A, I, K, 23d Inf.; B, D, E, F, G, I, L, M, 1st Tenn. G, M, 17th Inf.		1		4	
Do.	Gondos	Lowe's Scouts; Hosp. Corps; employees Q. M. Dept.		1	1	4	Capt. A. W. Perry (9th Cav.), A. Q. M. Vols., wounded.
Sept. 23	Near Angeles	K, 23d Inf.					
Do.	Near Cebu	Dets. F, K, 24th Inf.					
Sept. 27	Near Mexico	E, 4th Cav.; K, 3d Art.; 9th Inf.; 36th Inf.				8	
Sept. 28	Porac	A, H, K, L, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Near Porac	B, D, K, L, 4th Inf.; F, 5th Art.				4	
Sept. 29	Near Imus	A, 21st Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Los Banos	4th Inf.					
Sept. 30	Imus	Det. 6th Inf.; Hosp. Corps.	1		1	3	Lieut. Hayden Y. Grubbs, 6th Inf., killed; Capt. P. Shillock, asst. surg., wounded.
Oct. 1	Near Tabuan	I, G, 22d Inf.					
Do.	Near Arayat	F, 5th Art.; E, Sig. Corps; B, E, H, 14th Inf.; A, D, I, 4th Inf.	1	2		7	Capt. B. Eldridge, 14th Inf., killed.
Oct. 2	Near Imus	F, 5th Art.; B, K, G, 4th Inf.; E, H, I, 14th Inf.			1	1	Lieut. L. R. Burgess, 5th Art., wounded.
Do.	do	B, 4th Cav.					
Do.	Near Santa Ana	F, 5th Art.; B, D, K, L, 21st Inf.		2		7	
Do.	Calamba	Det. A, 4th Cav.		1			
Do.	Near Santa Cruz	Dets. E, M, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Near Calulut	9th Inf.		2			
Do.	Guagua	E, F, K, 22d Inf.				1	
Oct. 4	Arayat	B, C, D, E, H, K, L, 4th Inf.				1	
Oct. 5	Binacayan	F, 5th Art.; B, C, D, E, H, K, L, 4th Inf.; H, 14th Inf.				1	
Oct. 6	do	F, 5th Art.; A, E, F, G, 4th Inf.				2	
Do.	Imus	K, 16th Inf.					
Do.	Polo	K, 24th Inf.					
Do.	Santa Ana	Det. B, 6th Inf.					
Oct. 7	Sagajon River	A, F, K, 24th Inf.				2	
Do.	St. Augustin	A, E, F, G, 4th Inf.; Hosp. Corps.				3	
Oct. 8	Near San Nicolas	F, 5th Art.; G, 4th Cav.; E, G, 14th Inf.; 13th Inf.	1		1	10	Capt. M. B. Saffold, 13th Inf., killed; Capt. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav., wounded.
Do.	Novaleta	Det. L, 14th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near San Mateo	1 man, F, 4th Art. (resisting capture by insurgents)		1			
Do.	La Loma	Det. 36th Inf.					
Oct. 9	Florida Blanca	L, 14th Inf.; Det. F, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Mateo	Det. D, 16th Inf.					
Do.	Meycauyan	Band, A, 16th Inf.					
Do.	Near Calocan	F, 4th Art.; 25th Inf.				1	
Do.	La Loma	L, 14th Inf.					
Oct. 10	San Mateo	F, 5th Art.; 13th Inf.			1	2	Capt. W. Geary, 13th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Near San Francisco de Malabon	A, Engineers				1	
Do.	Santa Cruz	9th Inf.; 12th Inf.; 17th Inf.				5	
Oct. 11	Angeles	A, B, D, 37th Inf.; Hosp. Corps.		3		2	
Oct. 12	Near Muntinlupa	B, C, F, 4th Cav.; A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, 24th Inf.; G, H, 37th Inf.				2	
Do.	Arayat	H, 16th Inf.					
Do.	Bagbag Bridge	9th Inf.				1	
Oct. 13	Angeles	C, D, H, 4th Cav.				2	
Do.	Near San Roque	Dets. F, I, 16th Inf.					
Oct. 15	Near Guiguinto	9th Inf.; 12th Inf.; 17th Inf.; Hosp. Corps.		1	1	8	A. A. Surg. H. E. Stafford, wounded.
Oct. 16	Angeles	36th Inf.		1		1	
Oct. 17	Near Dolores	Det. D, 16th Inf.					
Do.	Marilao Bridge	F, 16th Inf.				2	
Oct. 18	Near Guiguinto	Det. I, 6th Inf.					
Oct. 19	Baog	I, K, 16th Inf.					
Do.	Lulas Mountains	Det. M, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Jaro	A, B, F, 4th Cav.; A, F, I, K, 22d Inf.; G, H, 37th Inf.; Hosp. Corps.		1		4	
Do.	San Isidro	L, 4th Cav.					
Do.	Cabiao	F, 5th Art.; 21st Inf.; A, B, D, 37th Inf.					
Oct. 20	Calamba	Det. L, 6th Inf.					
Oct. 21	Near Isabela	Det. I, 6th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Carlos						

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive.—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1899.							
Oct. 22	Rio Grande River.	Scouts, 34th Inf., Q. M. Dept.	1				Maj. Guy Howard, Q. M. V., killed.
Do.	Near Castellana.	K, 6th Inf.					
Do.	Near Lubao.	Scouts, 36th Inf.					
Oct. 23	Calamba.	F, 5th Art.; B, D, I, 21st Inf.; A, B, C, 37th Inf.		1		4	
Do.	Santa Rosa.	B, 4th Cav.					
Oct. 25	Sudlon Mountain.	H, I, K, 9th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Calatrava.	Det. I, 6th Inf.					
Oct. 27	Toboatin River.	A, F, I, K, 22d Inf.; G, H, 37th Inf.; Lowe's Scouts.		2		1	
Do.	Hacienda Carmie.	H, 6th Inf.					
Do.	Near Isabela.	Det. L, 6th Inf.					
Oct. 28	Boyes.	K, 6th Inf.					
Oct. 29	Lubao.	Det. 36th Inf.; Hosp. Corps.		1	2	6	Capt. C. French and Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, 36th Inf., wounded. 2d Lieut. H. M. Boutelle, 3d Art., killed.
Nov. 2	Near Aliaga.	Macabebe Scouts.	1				
Do.	Near Lubao.	C, D, G, H, 36th Inf.					
Do.	Porac.	E, K, 4th Cav.; A, B, E, F, I, K, L, M, 36th Inf.		1		2	
Do.	Near Aliaga.	H, M, 4th Cav.				1	
Nov. 3	Near Talavera.	L, 4th Cav.					
Do.	Near Porac.	Det. 36th Inf.			1		Lieut. Col. W. R. Grove, 36th Inf., wounded.
Nov. 4	do.	do.					
Nov. 5	Magalang.	E, 1st Art.; K, 3d Art.; A, Engrs.; E, K, 4th Cav.; 17th Inf.; 32d Inf.; Hosp. Corps.			1	10	A. A. Surg. R. A. Edmonston, wounded.
Do.	Cabanatuan.	E, 4th Cav.; Lowe's Scouts.					
Nov. 6	Near Magalang.	K, 4th Cav.				1	
Nov. 7	Mabalacat.	E, K, 4th Cav.; E, 1st Art.; K, 3d Art.; 36th Inf.					
Do.	Talavera.	A, D, L, 4th Cav.					
Do.	San Fabian.	13th Inf.; 33d Inf.				1	
Nov. 8	Mabalacat.	4th Cav., 36th Inf.					
Do.	San Jacinto.	I, K, L, M, 13th Inf.					
Nov. 9	Near Bamban.	Det. E, 4th Cav.; Det. 36th Inf.					
Nov. 10	San Isidro.	G, 6th Art.; C, 26th Inf.				1	
Do.	Jibuan.	A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 18th Inf.				1	
Do.	Masapinit.	A, C, 17th Inf.				3	
Do.	Byoo.	Det. D, 6th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Fabian.	Det. 33d Inf.					
Nov. 11	Humingan.	F, 3d Cav.					
Do.	Bamban.	E, K, 4th Cav.; E, 1st Art.; A, Engrs.; 9th Inf.; 12th Inf.; 36th Inf.	1			1	2d Lieut. J. L. Davis, 36th Inf., killed.
Do.	Iloilo.	L, 26th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near San Mateo.	Det. K, 16th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Santa Rita.	E, K, 4th Cav.; 17th Inf.		2		1	
Do.	Tayug.	C, M, 3d Cav.					
Do.	San Jacinto.	33d Inf.; Hosp. Corps.	1	6	1	15	Maj. J. A. Logan, 33d Inf., killed; Capt. J. F. Green, 33d Inf., wounded.
Nov. 12	Near San Blas.	A, C, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Bongabong.	D, 3d Cav.					
Do.	Asingan.	A, C, 3d Cav.					
Nov. 13	Near Tarlac.	Det. E, 36th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Nicolas.	Det. M, 3d Cav.				1	
Do.	Calamba.	F, 5th Art.; A, B, C, 37th Inf.					
Nov. 14	Near Alimodian.	C, 19th Inf.				1	
Do.	Rabon River.	13th Inf.				4	
Do.	Near Mandoag.	D, K, 3d Cav.					
Do.	Near Calamba.	F, 5th Art.; L, 21st Inf.					
Nov. 15	Pozorrubio.	A, K, 3d Cav.					
Nov. 17	Valle Hermoso.	Det. I, 6th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Nicolas.	C, E, L, 3d Cav.					
Nov. 18	O'Donnell.	B, E, K, 25th Inf.					
Do.	Jaro River.	A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, 26th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Imus.	C, I, F, 11th Cav.; F, 5th Art.; C, D, L, M, 4th Inf.				7	
Do.	Near Los Banos.	H, 21st Inf.		1			
Nov. 19	Near San Nicolas.	A, K, 3d Cav.		1			
Do.	Near Santo Tomas.	do.				7	
Do.	Near Aringay.	D, 3d Cav.					
Nov. 20	San Blas.	G, 6th Art.; Det. 18th Inf.; F, H, 26th Inf.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, L, 19th Inf.				4	
Do.	San Fernando de Union.	D, 3d Cav.					
Do.	Near Imus.	F, 5th Art.; Dets. B, H, I, K, 4th Inf.				2	
Nov. 21	Balangtang.	L, 6th Inf.; A, C, D, I, L, M, 26th Inf.				6	
Do.	Near Ilaya.	G, 6th Art.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 18th Inf.		4	2	19	2d Lieut. R. B. Calvert and 2d Lieut. C. M. Smith, 18th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Obando.	Det. K, 16th Inf.					
Nov. 22	Near San Mateo.	Dets. A, C, K, 16th Inf.; Macabebe Scouts.				3	
Do.	Santa Barbara.	G, 6th Art.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 18th Inf.					
Nov. 24	Manichen.	B, 35th Inf.					
Do.	Toboatin Bridge.	E, 35th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near San Mateo.	I, L, 27th Inf.				1	
Do.	San Ildefonso.	G, 3d Art.; I, K, L, 3d Inf.	1			1	2d Lieut. Maxwell Keyes, 3d Inf., killed.
Do.	Near Carranglan.	Det. L, 4th Cav.					
Nov. 25	Imus.	F, 5th Art.; 4th Inf.				3	
Do.	Mangatarem.	Det. 33d Inf.					
Do.	Banati.	L, 6th Inf.					
Nov. 26	Barrio Bocola.	Det. 32d Inf.					
Do.	Passi.	G, 6th Art.; I, K, L, M, 18th Inf.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, L, 19th Inf.	1	1			Capt. O. B. Warwick, 18th Inf., killed.
Nov. 27	Near Tarlac.	Det. G, 9th Inf.					
Nov. 28	Near Mangatarem.	A, C, D, G, H, K, L, M, 36th Inf.					
Do.	Near Malabacat.	Macabebe Scouts.			1		1st Lieut. M. A. Batson, 4th Cav., wounded.
Nov. 29	Near San Miguel.	Det. H, 35th Inf.					
Nov. 30	Near Carmen.	F, 35th Inf.					
Dec. 1	Delcarmen.	do.				3	
Dec. 2	Tila Pass.	E, F, G, H, 33d Inf.		2		9	
Do.	Barrio Santol.	G, 32d Inf.					
Dec. 3	San Luis.	Dets. A, F, H, K, 24th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Arayat.	Det. I, 35th Inf.				1	
Dec. 4	Tangadan Mountain.	A, D, K, 3d Cav.; F, G, H, 34th Inf.; 100 men, 33d Inf.		1		12	
Do.	Imus River.	D, 28th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Arayat.	Dets. D, I, 35th Inf.					
Do.	San Ildefonso.	G, H, L, 3d Art.; A, B, C, 3d Inf.; det. 16th Inf.				4	
Do.	Vigan.	Det. 33d Inf.				3	
Do.	Dinalupijan.	L, 3d Art.; E, F, G, H, 3d Inf.; D, G, 32d Inf.		8			
Dec. 5	Near San Ildefonso.	G, H, L, 3d Art.; A, B, C, 3d Inf.; det. 16th Inf.					
Do.	Orani.	E, F, G, H, 3d Inf.; D, E, H, M, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near San Miguel.	L, 3d Art.					
Dec. 6	Near San Felipe.	A, 27th Inf.				1	
Do.	Maasin.	G, H, L, 3d Art.; A, B, C, 3d Inf.; det. 16th Inf.					
Do.	Balanga.	E, F, G, H, 3d Inf.					

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1899.							
Dec. 6	Imus River	Det. C, 4th Inf.				1	
Do.	Calamba	F, 5th Art.; A, B, C, 37th Inf.					
Dec. 7	Naguilan	A, F, H, 24th Inf.				4	
Do.	La Granja	Det. M, 6th Inf.	1			2	
Do.	San Fernando de Rivera	F, H, I, M, 25th Inf.				1	1st Lieut. A. C. Ledyard, 6th Inf., killed.
Dec. 8	Olongapo	G, 32d Inf.; det. 3d Inf.					
Do.	Botolan	F, H, I, M, 25th Inf.				1	
Do.	Dingras	F, G, H, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Ginigaran	Det. D, 6th Inf.				2	
Dec. 9	Iba	F, H, I, M, 25th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Dingras	F, G, H, 34th Inf.					
Dec. 10	San Ildefonso	A, B, C, 3d Inf.					
Do.	Sibul Trail	A, B, D, F, G, H, 4th Cav.				2	
Do.	Subig Bay	E, H, 3d Inf.; G, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Solsona	F, G, H, 34th Inf.				1	
Dec. 11	Near San Miguel	A, B, C, 3d Inf.; 35th Inf.					
Do.	Near Biacao	A, B, D, F, G, H, 4th Cav.					
Do.	San Ildefonso	G, H, L, 3d Art.; A, B, C, 3d Inf.; det. 16th Inf.					
Do.	San Agustin	Det. I, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near Carrangian	E, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Oranda	D, H, 6th Inf.					
Dec. 12	Castel Jose	32d Inf. scouts.					
Do.	Tuwedteelted Mountains	A, K, 3d Cav.		2		1	
Do.	Near Biacao	A, B, D, F, G, H, 4th Cav.					
Dec. 13	Near Subig	Det. G, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near San Miguel	A, B, D, F, G, 4th Cav.					
Dec. 16	Rombion	C, D, 18th Inf.		1			
Do.	Mariveles	G, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Cabog	Dets. D, K, 6th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Dingras	F, G, H, 34th Inf.; det. 33d Inf.					
Dec. 17	Cabaruan	B, E, 17th Inf.			1		2d Lieut. L. N. Bushfield, 17th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Morong	E, M, 32d Inf.					
Dec. 18	Camera	F, 35th Inf.					
Do.	Iba	I, 25th Inf.				1	
Do.	Capintalan	E, 34th Inf.					
Dec. 19	San Mateo	I, 4th Cav.; C, D, F, G, H, I, K, M, 11th Cav.; A, B, C, M, 27th Inf.; E, F, G, H, 29th Inf.	1		3	10	Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V., killed. Capt. O. T. Kenan, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. V. Cotchett, 11th Cav.; and 2d Lieut. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf. (A. D. C.), wounded.
Do.	do	A, 27th Inf.		1			
Do.	Sual	Det. 36th Inf.					
Do.	Hacienda Tongal	Det. D, 6th Inf.					
Do.	Balanga	M, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Sampunong	Det. D, 26th Inf.					
Dec. 20	Canpang	F, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Balinaguig	36th Inf.					
Do.	Near Carrangian	B, 22d Inf.		1			
Dec. 21	Near Alos	36th Inf.			1		1st Lieut. W. C. Read, 36th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Near Orani	G, 32d Inf.					
Dec. 22	Near Dinalupijan	D, 32d Inf.				1	
Do.	Sara	D, 26th Inf.				1	
Dec. 23	Near Aritos	E, 34th Inf.					
Dec. 24	Near Subig	Det. 32d Inf.			1	1	1st Lieut. C. C. Smith, 32d Inf., wounded.
Do.	Near Calamba	E, C, 21st Inf.; A, B, C, 37th Inf.					
Do.	Near Topaz	L, 19th Inf.					
Dec. 27	Montalban	E, 6th Art.; A, B, C, D, E, F, I, L, M, 11th Cav.; M, 27th Inf.; A, D, I, L, 29th Inf.; A, B, C, L, 45th Inf.			1	3	1st Lieut. R. S. Enslow, 11th Cav., wounded.
Do.	Near Baliuag	Det. E, 35th Inf.					
Do.	San Mateo Mountains	B, C, D, I, K, L, M, 46th Inf.				3	
Dec. 28	Talavera road	Det. G, 24th Inf.					
Dec. 29	Bongabong	G, 24th Inf.				2	
Dec. 31	Paniqui	12th Inf.		1			
1900.							
Jan. 1	Iba	M, 25th Inf.					
Do.	San Cristobal	F, 5th Art.; E, F, G, H, K, M, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Near Calamba	A, B, C, D, 39th Inf.					
Do.	Manaling	L, 39th Inf.					
Do.	San Cristobal River	E, F, G, H, I, L, M, 39th Inf.				5	
Do.	Cabanatuan	A, 34th Inf.					
Jan. 2	San Ramon	M, 3d Cav.				1	
Do.	Near Bacoar	C, 28th Inf.					
Do.	Near Maricabon	1 man (messenger), C, 28th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Dinalupijan	Det. D, 32d Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Florida Blanca	Det. 3d Inf.					
Do.	Binan	F, 5th Art.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, 39th Inf.					
Jan. 3	Carmona	I, L, 39th Inf.					
Do.	Lechina Hill	I, 37th Inf.					
Do.	Near Dinalupijan	Det. E, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Iba	F, 25th Inf.		1			
Jan. 5	Comansi	B, K, L, 25th Inf.		1		2	
Do.	Near Balanga	E, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Iba	F, M, 25th Inf.					
Do.	Mount Arayat	9th Inf.; 12th Inf. (prisoners in hands of insurgents).		2		3	
Jan. 6	Near Binan	E, 6th Art.; A, B, C, D, I, 4th Cav.; C, F, I, M, 11th Cav.; I, K, L, M, 46th Inf.; 30th Inf.		1		3	
Do.	Mabalacat	L, 25th Inf.					
Do.	Iba	M, 25th Inf.					
Do.	Sudlon Mountain	D, 19th Inf.				1	
Do.	Bautista	1 man, A, 17th Inf., ambushed.		1			
Jan. 7	Near Indang	A, B, C, D, I, 4th Cav.; C, F, I, M, 11th Cav.		1		1	
Do.	Puente Julian	C and scouts, 4th Inf.	1	2		1	1st Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th Inf., killed.
Do.	Near Binan	Macabebe Scouts			1		1st Lieut. W. C. Geiger, 14th Inf., wounded
Do.	Barrio Lumbaro	E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, 28th Inf.		1		6	
Do.	Barrio Putol	F, 5th Art.; A, B, C, D, 28th Inf.				9	
Jan. 8	Sudlon Mountain	G, 6th Art.; D, I, M, 19th Inf.; M, 23d Inf.; I, K, M, 44th Inf.				5	
Jan. 9	Nalc	A, B, C, D, I, 4th Cav.; C, F, I, M, 11th Cav.		1		2	
Do.	Santo Tomas	F, 5th Art.; A, B, C, 37th Inf.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, 39th Inf.		1	2	1	Capt. H. C. Baker and 1st Lieut. A. M. Petite, 39th Inf., wounded.
Jan. 10	Near Baboulaz	Det. 3d Inf.					
Do.	Binog	Det. D, 35th Inf.					
Do.	Near Magallanes	K, L, 30th Inf.					
Jan. 11	Near Panitan	11 men 18th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Binan	Det. L, 46th Inf.					
Do.	Near Santo Tomas	F, 5th Art.; E, 39th Inf.; A, B, C, 37th Inf.		1			

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1900.							
Jan. 11	Talisay	38th Inf.					
Do.	Pulanlay	F, G, 3d Inf.					
Do.	Quiangan	E, 3d Inf.		1			
Jan. 12	Near Santo Tomas	Det. G, 39th Inf.					
Do.	Near Sedupin	C, 3d Cav.		2		3	
Jan. 13	Near Lipa	F, 5th Art.; 38th Inf., 39th Inf.		1		2	
Do.	Sapian	L, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Near Porac	Det. K, 32d Inf.					
Jan. 14	Caraballos Pass	Det. 34th Inf.		1		2	
Do.	Bimanya	E, 3d Cav.		1			
Do.	Near San Pablo	B, C, D, I, 4th Cav.; C, F, I, M, 11th Cav.; A, B, C, 37th Inf.				1	
Do.	Humingan	A, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Jose	Det. G, 39th Inf.					
Jan. 15	Tiaon	B, C, D, I, 4th Cav.; C, F, I, M, 11th Cav.			1		1st Lieut. O. P. M. Hazzard, 11th Cav., wounded.
Do.	San Ildefonso	A, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Mount Arayat	Det. M, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near Ibaan	G, M, 39th Inf.					
Do.	Near Lipa	I, K, L, 30th Inf.		1			
Jan. 16	Batangas	A, B, C, D, I, 4th Cav.; A, B, C, D, 38th Inf.; H, 39th Inf.					
Do.	Malasiqui	Det. E, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Near Lipa	F, 4th Art.				1	
Jan. 17	Near Rosario	F, 5th Art.; E, F, G, H, 30th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Dumandan	F, G, 3d Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Humingan	A, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Near Abucay	Det. 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near Munoz	K, 34th Inf.					
Jan. 18	Near Porac	Det. 3d Inf.					
Do.	Near Alaminos	Det. 30th Inf.		2		7	
Do.	Near Lemery	F, G, H, 46th Inf.		1		3	
Do.	Antique	E, 6th Art.; A, C, E, L, 19th Inf.				1	
Jan. 19	Taal	A, B, C, D, 38th Inf.				7	
Do.	Rosario	G, M, 39th Inf.					
Do.	Near Concepcion	D, 30th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Magallanes	A, E, G, L, 11th Cav.; E, F, G, H, 45th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Mangatarem	3 men, 36th Inf., ambushed.		1			
Do.	Santiago	C, F, I, M, 11th Cav.		2		4	
Do.	Palasi Pass	C, 3d Cav.				1	
Jan. 21	Near San Pablo	E, 6th Art.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, M, 30th Inf.; A, B, C, D, 37th Inf.; A, B, C, D, E, G, H, 39th Inf.		1		10	
Do.	Santiago	I, L, 38th Inf.				3	
Jan. 22	Balincaguling	Det. D, G, 36th Inf.				3	
Do.	Tubur	Det. E, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Donsol	A, D, 47th Inf.					
Jan. 23	Near Moncada	Det. M, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Legaspi	C, E, F, G, H, 47th Inf.			1	2	Capt. J. J. Bradley, A. Q. M. V., wounded.
Do.	Majayjay	A, 4th Cav.; A, B, C, F, G, H, 39th Inf.					
Jan. 24	Doninglay	Det. 33d Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Magallanes	A, B, E, G, L, 11th Cav.; I, K, L, M, 45th Inf.				1	
Jan. 25	Near Tanay	E, H, 27th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Dasol	Det. C, D, G, 36th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Lipa	F, H, 38th Inf.					
Do.	Darago	F, H, 47th Inf.		1		2	
Do.	Bulacan	Macabebe Scouts			1		2d Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 11th Cav., wounded.
Jan. 26	Calbayog	E, F, G, H, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Donsol	F, H, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Near Santa Cruz	Det. F, I, 36th Inf.					
Jan. 27	San Luis	B, C, D, 38th Inf.			1	2	Maj. C. H. Muir, 38th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Cavitan	A, C, 19th Inf.				4	
Do.	Catbalogan	I, K, L, M, 43d Inf.		1		2	
Jan. 28	Barrio Putol	F, 5th Art.; A, B, C, D, 28th Inf.					
Do.	Mandagore	B, G, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Cavinti	L, M, 37th Inf.					
Do.	Buenavista	A, B, D, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Tayabas	A, B, C, D, 30th Inf.			1	1	2d Lieut. G. A. Boyle, 30th Inf., wounded.
Jan. 29	Donsol	A, D, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Sampaloc	C, D, 37th Inf.; E, 39th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Castellejos	Det. B, K, L, 25th Inf.		1	3	5	1st Lieut. W. T. Schenck, 25th Inf., killed.
Do.	Sogod	B, G, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near Catbalogan	I, K, L, M, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Tauit Island	5 men, Co. H, 23d Inf., ambushed.		2		2	
Jan. 30	Donsol	A, D, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Albay	Det. 47th Inf.				1	
Do.	Madelay	Det. F, G, H, 44th Inf.				1	
Jan. 31	Donsol	A, D, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Isidro	Det. B, 34th Inf.		1			
Do.	Albay	F, G, H, 47th Inf.				1	
Feb. 1	Near Cavinti	F, K, L, M, 37th Inf.					
Do.	Sulipa	Det. A, 12th Inf.					
Feb. 2	Near Mabalacat	6 men, B, 41st Inf., ambushed.		1			
Do.	Near Lake Bombon	Det. K, 39th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Barrio Talumpoc	A, B, C, D, 38th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Jose	G, H, 38th Inf.					
Do.	Legaspi	E, 47th Inf.		1		4	
Do.	Near Lucena	Det. M, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Murcia	I, 9th Inf.					
Feb. 3	Near Nappore	Det. H, 43d Inf.				1	
Do.	Lanot	E, H, 30th Inf.					
Feb. 4	Near Sampoloc	Det. E, H, 30th Inf.				2	
Do.	Fort Amia	Det. G, 19th Inf.			1		Capt. E. D. Smith, 19th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Near Pagsajan	C, G, 42d Inf.				2	
Do.	Taal	L, 6th Inf.		1			
Feb. 5	Near Consolacion	K, 19th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Llanahermosa	Det. G, 32d Inf.		6			
Do.	Cauteo	Det. K, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Paquil	Det. D, E, F, H, 42d Inf.			1	2	Capt. E. Du Bois, 42d Inf., wounded.
Do.	Tiaon	Det. B, C, D, 39th Inf.					
Do.	Talambang	K, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near Mandoag	C, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near Tayabas	Det. M, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Near Lake Taal	Det. I, K, 39th Inf.					
Feb. 6	Albay	F, G, H, 47th Inf.			2	3	Capt. G. H. Bentley and 2d Lieut. W. R. Harrison, 47th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Darago	F, H, 47th Inf.		2		3	
Do.	Patnongon	C, 19th Inf.		1			

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1900.							
Feb. 6	Near Candelaria	Dets. B, C, D, 39th Inf.					
Feb. 7	Dasol	E, K, 4th Cav.; det. 36th Inf.					
Do.	Near Cabanatuan	L, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Paquil	Dets. D, E, F, H, 42d Inf.					
Do.	Near Magdalena	Det. A, 4th Cav.; det. 11th Cav.; det. 37th Inf.					
Feb. 8	Darago	F, 3d Art.; F, 40th Inf.; dets. F, H, 47th Inf.				3	
Feb. 9	Subig	B, K, L, 25th Inf.				1	
Do.	Tabaco	F, 3d Art.; L, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Near Bauan	I, 38th Inf.					
Do.	Near Legaspi	G, 40th Inf.					
Do.	Bong Bong	L, 6th Inf.				1	
Do.	Sapong Maragui	G, 9th Inf.					
Do.	Near Dasol	E, K, 4th Cav.; Det. 36th Inf.					
Feb. 11	Near Santa Cruz	Det. C, 4th Cav.				1	
Do.	Near Tayabas	B, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Near Aliaga	I, 24th Inf.					
Do.	Near Angono	M, 27th Inf.					
Feb. 12	Santa Clara	I, K, L, M, 39th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Albay	Dets. G, H, 40th Inf.			1	1	1st Lieut. P. L. Smith, 39th Inf., wounded.
Feb. 13	Barrio Bartolome	Dets. I, K, L, M, 27th Inf.					
Do.	Lumbang	Dets. D, F, H, 42d Inf.					
Do.	Near Madalag	A, 6th Inf.					
Do.	Niagao	M, 26th Inf.					
Do.	Tabaco	Det. 47th Inf.				1	
Feb. 14	Darago	E, F, H, 40th Inf.; K, 47th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Barotoc	Det. 44th Inf.					
Do.	Tinuba	G, 9th Inf.					
Feb. 15	Pagsajan	G, 42d Inf.		2			
Do.	Near Alcala	B, 17th Inf.					
Do.	Near Tanay	H, 27th Inf.					
Do.	Patnongon	G, 6th Art.; A, C, L, 19th Inf.		1			
Do.	Barangban	E, 19th Inf.				1	
Do.	Cavitan	G, 6th Art.; A, C, L, 19th Inf.				3	
Feb. 16	Near Magdalena	Dets. A, B, C, D, 37th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Pozorrubio	Det. B, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near Cavitan	Det. 18th Inf.				1	
Feb. 17	Barangban	E, 19th Inf.				2	
Do.	Tagudin	H, 29th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Pozorrubio	Det. B, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near Castellana	D, 44th Inf.					
Do.	Cavitan	L, 6th Inf.					
Feb. 18	Antipoline	L, M, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Botolan	Det. H, 25th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near San Juan	Det. M, 3d Cav.					
Do.	Dingle	1 man, B, 23th Inf., ambushed		1			
Feb. 19	Lucban	G, H, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Near Paquil	Dets. E, F, 42d Inf.					
Feb. 20	Calabanga	E, F, G, H, 45th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Mandilla	K, 22d Inf.					
Do.	Libmanan	G, 37th Inf.; A, B, C, D, 40th Inf.			1	8	1st Lieut. J. B. Galleher, 40th Inf., wounded.
Feb. 21	Donsol River	Dets. A, D, 47th Inf.		1			
Do.	Calinog	A, B, C, 26th Inf.					
Feb. 22	Near Botolan	Det. M, 25th Inf.					
Do.	Palasi Pass	C, M, 3d Cav.; H, 29th Inf.; E, G, 33d Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Camalig	F, 3d Art.; E, F, G, H, 40th Inf.				1	
Do.	Barrio Aguilar	Dets. B, E, 36th Inf.					
Do.	Darago	E, F, G, 40th Inf.; det. 47th Inf.					
Do.	Comogisongalan	Det. 36th Inf.					
Feb. 23	Majayjay	D, 37th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Paete	Dets. E, H, 42d Inf.					
Do.	Calinog	F, 26th Inf.		3			
Do.	Guinobatan	F, 3d Art.; E, F, G, H, 4th Inf.					
Feb. 24	Near Tangalan	C, 6th Inf.			1	3	1st Lieut. F. C. Bolles, 6th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Sevilla	D, 30th Inf.		1			
Do.	Barrio Tambollan	Det. 44th Inf.					
Do.	Near Urdaneta	Det. G, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near Lemery	D, 28th Inf.					
Feb. 25	Alaminos	D, G, 36th Inf.					
Do.	Near Andangan	A, C, D, I, K, M, 45th Inf.					
Feb. 26	Near San Juan	D, 3d Cav.		1			
Feb. 27	Barrio Guimball	Det. B, 19th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Tigaon	C, D, 40th Inf.		1		3	
Do.	Near San Jose	I, 38th Inf.					
Feb. 28	Near Magdalena	Dets. A, B, 37th Inf.			1		Capt. S. Van Leer, 37th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Somocot	L, M, 37th Inf.				1	
Do.	Tagun	C, 16th Inf.		1		2	
Do.	Near Iligan	Det. E, 16th Inf.					
Mar. 1	Near La Lud	A, B, 40th Inf.				1	
Do.	Linao	B, 16th Inf.; Hosp. Corps		2	1	5	Maj. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf., wounded.
Mar. 2	Pagsajan	Det. E, I, 37th Inf.				1	
Do.	Barrio Antipolo	A, 45th Inf.					
Do.	Libog	E, 40th Inf.					
Mar. 3	San Francisco	C, 3d Cav.		2		1	
Do.	Near Atimonan	Det. K, 30th Inf.					
Mar. 4	Near Luisiana	G, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Near Atimonan	H, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Paete	E, 42d Inf.				1	
Do.	Barrio Tinuba	H, K, 9th Inf.	1				1st Lieut. E. F. Koehler, 9th Inf., killed.
Mar. 5	Cabugao	Det. L, 33d Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Tayabas	Det. I, 30th Inf.					
Mar. 6	Penaranda	Det. I, 34th Inf.; Hosp. Corps			1		A. A. Surg. W. C. Chidester, wounded.
Do.	Near Sariago	C, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Dasol	Macabebe Scouts			1		1st Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 36th Inf., wounded.
Mar. 7	Near Magdalena	Det. L, 37th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Bangned	D, 33d Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Near Paquil	Dets. E, H, 42d Inf.					
Do.	Near Cabu	Det. L, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near Pagsajan	Dets. D, E, 37th Inf.					
Mar. 8	Near Matuguinao	Det. H, 43d Inf.		1	1	4	1st Lieut. J. T. Sweeney, 43d Inf., wounded.
Do.	Paquil	Dets. H, E, 42d Inf.					
Do.	Malabog	H, 40th Inf.					
Do.	Near La Paz	Det. A, 43d Inf.		1			
Mar. 9	Near Badoe	Det. L, 33d Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Near Atimonan	I, K, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Bugason	H, 18th Inf.					

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1900.							
Mar. 10	Near Bay	Dets. F, G, 39th Inf.				4	
Do.	Igburi	A, C, E, L, 19th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Atimonan	Det. K, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Valderrama	A, C, E, L, 19th Inf.; I, L, 44th Inf.				1	
Mar. 11	Paranas	Det. M, 43d Inf.				3	
Do.	Malabog	F, 40th Inf.					
Do.	Dagami	3 men, A, 43d Inf., ambushed.		1			
Do.	Bugason	H, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Lanan	I, 43d Inf.		1			
Mar. 12	Hilongos	Det. C, 43d Inf.				1	
Mar. 13	Barrio Ibus	B, 41st Inf.					
Do.	Near Bardoc	Det. H, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Puerta Rivas	Det. 32d Inf.; Macabebe Scouts					
Do.	Near Bugason	A, C, 19th Inf.					
Mar. 14	Near Magdalena	Dets. A, B, C, D, 37th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near San Manuel	Det. H, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Guinobatan	E, F, G, H, M, 40th Inf.; I, F, H, 47th Inf.				2	
Do.	Taisan	L, 38th Inf.				1	
Do.	Bagnotan	Det. D, 3d Cav.		1		1	
Mar. 14	Near Balanga	Det. E, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near Bugason	H, 18th Inf.; E, L, 19th Inf.					
Mar. 15	Guisijan	H, 18th Inf.; A, C, E, L, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Atimonan	I, K, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Cuenca	I, 38th Inf.				2	
Mar. 16	Nagcarlang	Det. B, C, 39th Inf.				1	
Do.	Barrio Nana	Det. D, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near Jaro	Det. B, 43d Inf.					
Do.	San Diego Hill	A, C, 39th Inf.		1			
Mar. 17	Pampanga River	G, 4th Cav.; Det. 34th Inf.; 32d Inf. Scouts; Macabebe Scouts.					
Do.	Barrio Balabago	Det. 41st Inf.					
Do.	Sampaloc	E, F, L, M, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Cabang Cunjua	Det. D, 44th Inf.					
Mar. 18	Manauan	C, E, 16th Inf.			1		2d Lieut. C. M. Gordon, jr., 16th Inf. wounded.
Do.	Near Aliaga	Det. C, 12th Inf.					
Do.	Cabug Cabug	L, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Polangui	G, 37th Inf.; A, D, E, K, M, 45th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Tagudin	Dets. E, G, 33d Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Sampaloc	Det. C, 37th Inf.					
Do.	Pulumgubat	Det. 3d Inf.					
Mar. 19	Near Atimonan	Det. H, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Legoa Pass	G, 37th Inf.					
Mar. 20	Near Camalig	G, 37th Inf.; A, D, E, K, M, 45th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Mapotas	E, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Darago	G, 37th Inf.; A, D, E, K, M, 45th Inf.					
Mar. 21	Paete	E, 42d Inf.					
Do.	La Granja	Det. E, 43d Inf.				1	
Do.	Pozorrubio	Det. B, 13th Inf.					
Mar. 22	Cabug Cabug	L, 18th Inf.		1		2	
Do.	Near Cavinti	K, 37th Inf.					
Do.	Near Sexmoan	Macabebe Scouts					
Mar. 23	Camalig	G, 37th Inf.; A, D, E, K, M, 45th Inf.					
Do.	Near Sariaga	Det. F, 30th Inf.					
Do.	Near Caratan	E, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Guadeloupe River	I, 23d Inf.					
Do.	Ticona	L, 18th Inf.					
Mar. 24	Near Hlaboug	Det. I, L, 43d Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Malolos	I, K, L, M, 30th Inf.				1	
Do.	Penaranda River	G, 4th Cav.; Scouts 3d Brig., 2d Div.			1	1	1st Lieut. O. R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., wounded.
Mar. 25	Guisijan	A, C, E, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near Batangas	G, 38th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Bugason	C, E, 19th Inf.					
Mar. 26	Calbayog	E, F, G, H, 43d Inf.				3	
Mar. 27	San Jose de Buenavista	H, 18th Inf.				1	
Do.	Gandara	Det. 43d Inf.					
Mar. 28	Mabalacat	K, 9th Inf.					
Mar. 29	Malitboc	Det. 43d Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Paete	Dets. E, L, 42d Inf.					
Mar. 30	Barboza	E, 18th Inf.; A, C, E, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near Baruso	Det. B, 43d Inf.				1	
Mar. 31	Near Dagami	43d Inf. Scouts.				1	
Do.	Near San Jose	I, 43d Inf.				2	
Do.	Batauan	E, 18th Inf.; A, C, E, 19th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Malabacat	Det. K, 9th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Colasi	E, 18th Inf.; A, C, E, 19th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Balamban	Dets. K, L, M, 44th Inf.					
Apr. 1	Guisijan	A, 19th Inf.				1	
Apr. 2	Near San Nicholas	L, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Batac	A, 3d Cav.					
Apr. 3	Cavitan	A, L, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near Apalit	3 men, K, 3d Inf., ambushed.			3		
Do.	Near Bugason	E, 18th Inf.					
Apr. 4	Bicol River	Det. E, 45th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Vicente	Det. F, 13th Inf.; det. 24th Inf.					
Apr. 5	Near Lambunao	G, 26th Inf.					
Apr. 6	Near Balioang	C, 3d Cav.					
Do.	Barrio Ayson	A, 12th Inf.		1			
Do.	Barrio Cabalitocan	Det. D, 3d Cav.					
Do.	Near Lapo	Det. L, 33d Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Bartolome	Det. C, D, 27th Inf.					
Apr. 7	Cagayan	I, K, L, M, 40th Inf.		3	1	10	Capt. W. J. Watson, 40th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Near Mayantoc	L, 4th Cav.; A, D, E, I, L, M, 17th Inf.			1		1st Lieut. F. J. Morrow, 17th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Santa Marguerita	Det. G, 43d Inf.					
Apr. 8	Nueva Caceres	K, 45th Inf.		1			
Do.	Balanga	D, E, 32d Inf.					
Apr. 14							
to Apr. 19	Catubig	H and Det. F, 43d Inf.		18		5	
Apr. 14	Barrio Carasucan	Dets. E, F, H, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near Paquil	Det. L, 42d Inf.					
Do.	Near San Augustin	Det. 12th Inf.					
Do.	Malitbog	Det. 43d Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Donsol	A, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Baler	Det. D, 34th Inf.					

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1900.							
Apr. 15	Cullebeng	F, 3d Cav.				1	
Do.	Near Pasacao	Det. H, 45th Inf.				2	
Do.	Vintar	Det. F, H, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Jaro	B, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Nagbuguel	H, 33d Inf.					
Apr. 9	Near Donsol	Det. D, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Jacinto	Det. B, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Manuel	Det. 13th Inf.				1	
Apr. 10	Malabog	F, H, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Lavezares	E, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Guinobatan	F, H, 47th Inf.					
Apr. 11	Near Guinobatan	do				1	
Do.	Near Orion	Det. B, C, 32d Inf.		2			
Do.	Asingan	F, 13th Inf.					
Apr. 12	Near Ligao	F, H, 47th Inf.				1	
Do.	Asingan	F, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Anatara	F, 44th Inf.					
Do.	Currinaoa	Det. G, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near Nipperro	Det. E, G, 43d Inf.			1		1st Lieut. H. J. Stewart, 43d Inf., wounded.
Apr. 13	San Augustin	12th Inf. Scouts					
Do.	Barrio Sanchez	F, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Guinobatan	F, H, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Mount Aagsarab	H, 26th Inf.					
Apr. 18	Batac	A, L, 3d Cav.; B, G, 34th Inf.		2		3	
Do.	Bacon	Det. K, M, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Colasi	C, E, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near Pasacao	Det. H, 45th Inf.					
Do.	Near Orion	Det. B, 32d Inf.					
Do.	San Manuel	H, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near Ondong	Det. 48th Inf.					
Do.	Salcedo	E, 33d Inf.					
Do.	Talsan	Det. C, 38th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Vintar	Det. H, 34th Inf.					
Apr. 17	Laosag	A, 3d Cav.; F, H, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near Aagsarab	G, H, 26th Inf.				4	
Do.	Near Pullilan	Det. M, 35th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	San Luis	L, 22d Inf.					
Do.	Colasi	C, E, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Manuel	H, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Capat	Det. B, 32d Inf.; Macabebe Scouts					
Do.	San Miguel	Det. H, 35th Inf.			1		2d Lieut. J. P. Hasson, 35th Inf., wounded.
Apr. 18	Near Orion	Macabebe Scouts					
Do.	Near San Miguel	Det. H, 35th Inf.					
Do.	Colasi	C, E, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near Nabua	Det. E, 45th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Miguel	1 man, B, 35th Inf.				1	
Apr. 19	Near Salcedo	Dets. E, G, 33d Inf.				1	
Do.	Barrio Mabaling	A, 3d Cav.		1			
Do.	Near Barcelona	L, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Colasi	C, E, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Penaranda	G, 4th Cav.					
Do.	San Jacinto	D, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Fernando	Det. M, 45th Inf.					
Apr. 20	Near Camalig	I, 47th Inf.				2	
Do.	Macton	Band, 44th Inf.					
Do.	Tanay	Det. F, 42d Inf.					
Do.	Near Pilar	Det. B, 33d Inf.					
Apr. 21	San Nicolas	A, 3d Cav.					
Do.	Near Paete	Det. L, 42d Inf.					
Do.	Bantiyan	Det. E, G, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Batac	G, 34th Inf.					
Apr. 22	Candaba	B, D, L, 35th Inf.					
Do.	Mabalang	F, 3d Cav.					
Apr. 23	Near Castro	Det. F, 48th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Antonio	G, 4th Cav.					
Do.	Near Bangar	Det. H, 48th Inf.					
Do.	Near Salcedo	G, 33d Inf.					
Apr. 24	do	E, G, 33d Inf.				1	
Apr. 25	Batac River	F, 3d Cav.				1	
Do.	Bulusan	Det. 47th Inf.				1	
Do.	Bato	Det. E, 45th Inf.					
Do.	Calbayog	H, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Near Paquil	Det. E, L, 42d Inf.					
Apr. 26	La Paz	I, K, 23d Inf.; C, K, 43d Inf.		2		13	
Do.	Near Buranen	K, 43d Inf.				1	
Do.	La Paz	Det. 43d Inf.; A, D, 44th Inf.				4	
Do.	Tacloban	1 man, A, 43d Inf., ambushed.				1	
Do.	Bantiyan	Det. E, G, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Cagayan	K, 40th Inf.		1			
Apr. 27	Legaspi	H, 47th Inf.				1	
Do.	Daet	B, 45th Inf.					
Do.	Near Orion	Det. B, 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near Mount Samal	Dets. B, C, 32d Inf.					
Apr. 28	Patnongon	F, G, H, 44th Inf.		2	1	1	2d Lieut. G. F. Schlachter, 44th Inf., wounded.
Do.	San Vicente	Det. 23d Inf.					
Do.	Sibalon	A, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Muntinlupa	A, C, 21st Inf.					
Do.	Near Batac River	F, 3d Cav.					
Apr. 29	Near Tinagaya	Dets. G, H, 26th Inf.				1	
Do.	Alang Alang	B, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Tamorang	F, 48th Inf.					
Do.	Malabon	Det. H, 31st Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Balaon	Dets. I, H, 35th Inf.		1			
Apr. 30	Near Manaoag	H, 4th Cav.					
Do.	Near Salcedo	Det. G, 33d Inf.					
May 1	Catarman	F, 43d Inf.				2	
Do.	Malabog	I, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Cabaritan	Native scouts					
Do.	Cadanglovan	E, 3d Cav.					
May 2	Jimenez	D, 40th Inf.					
Do.	Palanoz	B, C, D, 29th Inf.					
Do.	Near Daet	B, 45th Inf.					
May 3	Near Santa Cruz	Det. F, 44th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Near Dablain	Det. A, 48th Inf.					

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1900.							
May 3	Jaen	G. 4th Cav					
May 4	Bonanguran	Det. 47th Inf.				3	
Do.	Near Candon	Det. G. 33d Inf.					
Do.	Naic	F. 11th Cav				1	
Do.	Batayan	Det. E. G. 47th Inf.					
May 5	Polo	Det. 43d Inf.			1		Capt. L. E. Polk, 43d Inf., wounded.
Do.	Near Canayan	Det. I. 49th Inf.					
Do.	San Vincente	A. D. 47th Inf.					
Do.	Barrio San Antonio	Det. 41st Inf.					
Do.	Near San Quentin	K. 24th Inf.				1	
May 6	Near San Manuel	Det. H. 13th Inf.		1			
Do.	Dongon Pass	Det. K. 48th Inf.; Macabebe Scouts				4	
Do.	Hilongos	I. K. 23d Inf.; C. K. 43d Inf.				4	
Do.	Near Pambujan	Dets. E. F. H. 43d Inf.				1	
Do.	Candelaria	Dets. E. F. H. 25th Inf.					
Do.	Villasis	Det. F. 13th Inf.; Macabebe Scouts					
Do.	Barbarit	Det. A. 48th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Juan de Guimba	Det. K. 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near Donsol	Det. 47th Inf.					
May 7	Pamplona	M. 45th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Mount Samal	Det. E. 32d Inf.					
Do.	Quiem	Det. G. 34th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Rosario	B. det. K. 48th Inf.; det. M. 3d Cav					
May 8	Calbayog	E. F. H. 43d Inf.				1	
Do.	Barrio Abass	Det. D. 33d Inf.					
Do.	Panaga	Det. C. 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near Orion	Dets. B. C. 32d Inf.					
May 9	Taytay	Det. C. 42d Inf.					
Do.	Angono	do					
Do.	Santa Barbara	Det. I. 22d Inf.					
Do.	Near Mexico	Det. E. 41st Inf.					
May 10	Calabanga	Det. 45th Inf.				1	
May 11	Near Matignao	I. 23d Inf.; A. C. E. K. 43d Inf.	1	2		4	1st Lieut. J. H. Evens, 43d Inf., killed.
Do.	Valderrama	H. 18th Inf.					
Do.	Near Magaan	Det. A. D. 47th Inf.					
May 12	Dulag	A. 44th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Manuel	Det. H. 13th Inf.					
Do.	Near Pozorrubio	1 man, Co. B. 13th Inf., ambushed		1			
Do.	Paranasas	Det. I. 43d Inf.				1	
Do.	Alwayan	F. 48th Inf.					
May 13	Near Tangadan	Det. E. 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near Lumbai	Det. B. 33d Inf.					
Do.	Palanig	Det. 25th Inf.				1	
May 14	Near Camalig	B. 11th Cav.				1	
Do.	Agusan	I. K. 40th Inf.		2		3	
Do.	San Miguel	Det. G. 33d Inf.					
Do.	Loculan	C. F. 40th Inf.		7		4	
May 15	Near Alfonso	Dets. E. F. G. H. 28th Inf.					
Do.	Amontoc	Det. E. 48th Inf.				1	
Do.	Toboatin River	G. 4th Cav.					
Do.	Near Vintar	Det. E. 34th Inf.					
May 16	Near Abucay	Dets. D. E. F. 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near Balioang	Det. F. 48th Inf.					
Do.	Near Donsol	A. D. 47th Inf.					
Do.	Paranasas	Det. 43d Inf.				1	
May 17	Alian	Det. F. 47th Inf.				2	
Do.	Simali	A. 23d Inf.					
May 18	Paranasas	Det. I. 43d Inf.				1	
May 19	Boljoon	A. 23d Inf.					
Do.	Near Nomong	Det. G. 33d Inf.					
Do.	Near San Quinton	Native scouts					
May 20	Tuguegarao	K. 49th Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Santa Cruz	D. 38th Inf.					
May 21	Boljoon Mountains	A. 23d Inf.				1	
Do.	Malitcong	C. D. 33d Inf.					
Do.	Libmanan	Det. 45th Inf.				2	
May 22	Pasigay	L. M. 43d Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Lipa	Det. H. 38th Inf.			1		2d Lieut. Fred Bury, 38th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Tabaco	Det. E. 47th Inf.				1	
May 23	Pindangan	Det. B. 13th Inf.					
May 24	Near San Miguel	G. 4th Cav.					
Do.	Barrio Brabscall	F. 35th Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Bayambayana	5 men, B. 27th Inf., ambushed		1			
Do.	Near Lipicat	L. K. 45th Inf.					
May 25	Abucay	F. 32d Inf.					
Do.	Near Similoan	L. 37th Inf.					
May 26	Candaba	K. M. 22d Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Labo	Det. B. 45th Inf.					
Do.	San Miguel	L. 35th Inf.					
May 28	Labo	Det. B. 45th Inf.		3	1	8	Capt. A. Steinhäuser, 45th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Near Sugod	Det. K. M. 47th Inf.					
May 29	Cabagan Nuevo	F. 49th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Luis	Det. I. 35th Inf.		3		2	
Do.	Santa Lucia	Det. 33d Inf.				1	
Do.	Santa Ana	F. 41st Inf.					
Do.	Laoag	Det. E. 28th Inf.					
Do.	Polo	Det. 43d Inf.				1	
Do.	Magdalena	K. 37th Inf.					
Do.	Near Badoc	Det. G. 12th Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Uggula	Det. F. 49th Inf.				1	
May 30	Near Jalang	Band and det. M. 46th Inf.		3			
Do.	Similoan	Det. F. 42d Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Labo	Det. B. 45th Inf.					
Do.	Near Balamban	Det. M. 44th Inf.					
Do.	Santo Tomas	Det. K. 34th Inf.					
May 31	Near Gapan	G. 4th Cav.					
Do.	Near Manaoag	C. 13th Inf.				1	
Do.	Balungas	Det. I. 12th Inf.				1	
Do.	Lambunao	Det. L. 18th Inf.				2	
June 1	Near Biac-na-bato	Det. C. 35th Inf.				1	
Do.	Barrio Isabong	Det. F. 30th Inf.					
Do.	Talisay	Det. I. K. 39th Inf.					
June 2	Barrio Mabaling	Det. G. 34th Inf.					
June 3	Catbalogan	L. 43d Inf.					

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1900.							
June 3	Bulacan Mountain	A, 22d Inf.; C, 34th Inf.	1	1			Capt. G. J. Godfrey, 22d Inf., killed.
Do.	Malunu	Det. H, 16th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Bustos	Det. A, 35th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Victor	Det. A, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Nagbrean	G, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Barotac Nuevo	C, 26th Inf.				3	
Do.	Near Magdalena	Det. E, 11th Cav.					
June 4	Near Biac-na-bato	Det. C, 35th Inf.				1	
Do.	Barrio Lauco	G, 3d Inf.; E, 35th Inf.		1		5	
Do.	Near San Manuel	Det. H, 13th Inf.					
Do.	Balubad	C, D, I, K, L, 35th Inf.			1	3	1st Lieut. Grover Flint, 35th Inf., wounded.
June 5	Near Barotac	C, 26th Inf.					
Do.	Papaya	Det. A, B, 28th Inf.			1	1	Capt. F. F. Crenshaw, 23th Inf., wounded. Capt. J. Bordman, jr., 26th Inf., wounded.
June 6	Mina	1 officer, 1 man, G, 26th Inf., ambushed.			1		
June 7	Donsol	A, D, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Boa River	Dets. A, B, M, 37th Inf.				1	
Do.	Dumangas	Dets. A, B, C, D, 26th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Blaan Valley	Det. A, 32d Inf.					
June 8	Calbayog	E, G, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Donsol	A, D, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Near Talisay	Det. K, 39th Inf.					
Do.	Near Sibul	C, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Miguel de Mayo	Det. H, 4th Cav.; L, M, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near Teres	Det. L, 47th Inf.					
June 9	Cabatuan	H, 26th Inf.					
Do.	Baraun River	Det. C, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Near Echague	Det. M, 16th Inf.		1			
June 10	Anilao	Det. D, 26th Inf.		1			
Do.	San Isidro	A, B, 22d Inf.					
Do.	Near Tingalon	Det. H, 44th Inf.					
Do.	Tanauan	A, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Masin	H, 18th Inf.					
June 11	Balubad	H, 4th Cav.; E, 1st Art.; E, F, G, H, 3d Inf.; C, D, E, F, G, H, I, 22d Inf.; B, C, D, I, K, L, 35th Inf.; I, L, M, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Balodan	L, 34th Inf.					
Do.	Near San Miguel	H and scouts, 41st Inf.					
Do.	Santa Cruz	E, L, 11th Cav.; E, 33d Inf.				2	
Do.	Sibul Mountains	C, 34th Inf.					
June 12	Near Caranin	Det. E, G, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Layog	H, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Guinobatan	Det. D, 11th Cav.					
Do.	Near Lambong	Det. G, 11th Cav.					
Do.	Near Calbayog	Det. E, 43d Inf.					
June 13	Mexico	E, 41st Inf.					
Do.	Catbalogan	L, 43d Inf.					
Do.	San Antonio	Det. I, 22d Inf.					
Do.	Near Prenga	Det. E, 28th Inf.					
Do.	Dagami	C, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Marora	Det. B, 11th Cav.					
June 14	Near Tagatay	E, F, G, H, 47th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	San Domingo	Det. G, 32d Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Near Santa Rosa	Det. 22d Inf.					
Do.	Papaya	G, 4th Cav.; C, I, 34th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Near Cagayan	H, I, K, L, M, 40th Inf.		9	2	8	Capts. T. Millar and W. B. Elliott, 40th Inf., wounded.
Do.	Near Dumangas	Det. 18th Inf.		1			
Do.	Near Cagayan	Det. K, 40th Inf.				2	
June 15	Near Barbasa	C, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Near Nalupa Nuevo	E, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Monte Maradudon	E, 3d Cav.; det. L, 33d Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Guinagaan	Dets. A, D, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Mainit	B, 40th Inf.					
June 16	Barbasa	F, 44th Inf.; C, E, 19th Inf.				1	
Do.	Pagsajan	Dets. A, G, 11th Cav.				1	
June 17	Calbayog	E, G, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Near Ligao	Det. I, 47th Inf.					
June 18	Dumangas	Dets. C, L, 26th Inf.		1			
Do.	Calibabagan	Det. E, 16th Inf.					
Do.	Near Layog	H, 26th Inf.; det. G, 6th Art.					
Do.	Near Guinobatan	Det. B, 11th Cav.				1	
Do.	Near Leon	Det. I, 23th Inf.					
June 19	Antique	L, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Manguirín	Det. K, 11th Cav.					
Do.	Near Durago	Det. B, 11th Cav.					
Do.	Calivo	A, 6th Inf.				1	
June 20	Near Camarines	F, K, 11th Cav.					
Do.	Antique	A, L, 19th Inf.					
Do.	Anisloe	Det. F, 47th Inf.				1	
Do.	Minglenilla	Det. M, 19th Inf.				2	
Do.	Near Camalig	Det. I, 47th Inf.					
June 21	Catbalogan	L, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Monte Paruyan	E, 3d Cav.; G, 12th Inf.		1		1	
Do.	Malaboga	B, 11th Cav.					
Do.	Near Caranin	Dets. E, G, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Malaboquin	B, D, 11th Cav.				1	
June 22	Near Dumangas	F, 18th Inf.					
June 23	Bangued	A, B, C, D, 33d Inf.					
Do.	Gomain River	Det. I, 32d Inf.				1	
Do.	Abra River	Dets. A, B, C, D, 33d Inf.					
Do.	Near Luisiana	L, 11th Cav.; H, 37th Inf.					
Do.	Near Lucban	B, 37th Inf.					
June 24	Hilongos	A, 44th Inf.		2			
Do.	Catbalogan	L, 43d Inf.					
Do.	Near Luisiana	M, 37th Inf.					
Do.	Bulusan	Det. L, 47th Inf.					
Do.	Dumangas	Det. L, 26th Inf.				1	
Do.	Near Ligao	Det. I, 47th Inf.				1	
Do.	Sapao	F, 18th Inf.					
Do.	Near Boao	Det. A, 45th Inf.					
Do.	Barrio Holang	Det. G, 35th Inf.					
Do.	Lagonoy	D, 45th Inf.					
June 25	Santa Ana	F, 41st Inf.					
June 26	Catbalogan	L, 43d Inf.					

Chronological list of actions, with losses, in the Philippine Islands from February 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, inclusive—Continued.

Date.	Place.	Troops engaged.	Killed.		Wounded.		Names of officers killed or wounded.
			Offi- cers.	Men.	Offi- cers.	Men.	
1900.							
June 26	San Quintin	Det. B, D, 33d Inf					
Do.	Near Camalig	Det. I, 47th Inf					
Do.	Sibalon	L, 19th Inf					
Do.	Bangued	A, B, C, D, 33d Inf					
Do.	Near San Antonio	Dets. A, E, G, L, 11th Cav.; H, 37th Inf					
June 27	Camalig	Det. I, 47th Inf				1	
Do.	Mount Bingain	Det. L, 41st Inf					
Do.	Near Balanga	Dets. C, D, G, 32d Inf					
Do.	Near Barabo	Det. K, 11th Cav					
Do.	Sapao River	E, F, 23th Inf				1	
Do.	Near Sorsogon	Dets. K, M, 47th Inf					
Do.	Lagonoy	Det. 45th Inf					
June 28	Near Bangued	Det. B, 33d Inf					
Do.	Canayan	Det. H, 47th Inf					
Do.	Payato	Det. K, 11th Cav					
Do.	Hilongos	A, 44th Inf					
Do.	Catbalogan	L, 43d Inf					
June 30	Bolong	K, 26th Inf				1	
Do.	Sinfroz de la Cruz	Det. E, 35th Inf					
Do.	Near Indan	Det. E, 46th Inf					
Do.	Near San Blas	3 men, I, 23th Inf, ambushed		1		2	
Do.	Nainil	B, 40th Inf					
Do.	Conowai	Det. 23d Inf					
Do.	Magaan	Det. 47th Inf					
Do.	Near Guinobatan	Det. B, 11th Cav		1			
Total			33	476	147	2,076	

^a Includes 3 acting assistant surgeons wounded.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 1, 1900.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, I suppose every Senator on the floor has personal friends in the volunteers, friends in whose welfare he is greatly interested. I have, and I presume every Senator has; men who have done well in their service in the Philippines, and whom we would like to have secure good places in the regulars. I might mention several cases in which I have an interest. I have two friends who are majors of volunteers. One of them was selected quite recently to lead the principal column which took what was said by the papers to be the strongest Filipino fortress in the islands. Over a thousand men were selected to make the attack, and his battalion was selected to lead the principal column. He would, of course, be glad of a position as captain and glad of one as first lieutenant.

But, Mr. President, it seems to me it would be a very great injustice to appoint these men who have had but short service—arduous, gallant, I admit, but very brief. The great number of battles the Senator from Virginia has alluded to were quite different in character from those in which the Senator himself won such great renown.

Now, Mr. President, the appointment of captains of volunteers to the regulars involves the jumping of 764 first lieutenants, to say nothing of over 400 second lieutenants, making a little upward of 1,200 in all. They have been serving right along with the volunteers, and had six, eight, and ten years' previous service. Many of them were engaged in that battle of the regulars, the great battle of the Spanish war, at San Juan and El Caney, in which very few volunteers took part. Those were especially engagements of the regulars.

Now, the injustice of this is so manifest that it does not seem to me necessary to say anything about it. One point all will see. Regulars are now serving in the volunteers with increased rank. Several first lieutenants of regulars are serving in the Philippines as majors. The amendment would authorize their reappointment in the regulars with increased rank, jumping over their fellow regulars, a large number of them. There is so much wrong in it that I trust it will not be seriously considered.

Mr. MCCOMAS. Will the Senator from Vermont let me ask him a question?

Mr. PROCTOR. Certainly.

Mr. MCCOMAS. He has spoken of the very gallant volunteer major who jumped a great many fine young lieutenants and led a thousand men and took a place deemed impregnable. He did it gallantly. The country was benefited and glorified. Does the Senator think that the public service was hurt much that that volunteer jumped juniors in time of battle to perform that achievement? Does it not show that metal of that sort ought not to be lost from the Army? If that major were made captain of regulars it might be an infusion which would help the bureaucratic system of the Regular Army.

Mr. PROCTOR. Unfortunately we have no system by which individuals can be selected and rewarded by promotion for special service.

Mr. MCCOMAS. If the Senator will allow me, the amendment of the Senator from Virginia would permit the selection of that

captain who had been a volunteer major, and, perhaps, very much for the benefit of the whole Army.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, it would open these places to a very large number, and there is no certainty that the specially deserving might be selected. I think it would be unjust to select any in this case for so high promotion. One of the great difficulties the committee has met with—the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] will indorse me in that, I am sure—is the claims from all quarters for changes in the measure to hit particular cases. The committee have considered it very carefully, so as to do justice as far as possible to all and the least possible injustice to any.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. PROCTOR. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is very strange to me that the Senator from Vermont should be unwilling to trust the President to be discreet in the selection of these men for the appointment of captain; but if he is afraid of the political influences which are always at work to embarrass the Executive, could he not put some limitation on the appointment to captain, confining it, for instance, to those who have been mentioned for distinguished gallantry by their superiors, or something like that? Limit the President—in other words, defend the President from the importunities of politicians—by simply providing that only such officers as have distinguished themselves shall be appointed captains. Why not make some provision like that?

Mr. PROCTOR. I believe, Mr. President, we have not succeeded so far, since the Government was established, in freeing the President from the importunities of politicians, and I do not believe he can be relieved from that. These volunteers are largely appointed by the favor of friends. We have all of us taken our part in it. They are fighting by the side of regulars, who are not represented here and who never asked for these personal favors.

Mr. TILLMAN. Let us grant that—that the volunteers are nearly all or entirely appointed upon the recommendation and solicitation of public men. Does that imply that those who have been unworthily appointed could be promoted or appointed in this way after they were examined by a board, as is provided for here? Is not the Senator willing to trust the President and this board to winnow out any unworthy appointments that by accident might be made?

Of course I believe that the President will do the very best he can and not saddle off on the Army any improper person, but when you shut the door absolutely in his face and in the face of these officers, who have shown by their service that they are worthy of this honor, is it not a discrimination that is calculated to discourage even applications from ambitious men, and is it not a slap to those who have won their spurs, so to speak?

Mr. PROCTOR. Has the Senator concluded his question?

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, it was not exactly a question; it was a sort of interchange of views on the subject.

Mr. PROCTOR. I think it is our duty to frame this bill as we think is right. It is for us to determine what is right and what

is wrong, and not turn off upon the President any discretion that we should properly exercise here.

Mr. SEWELL. Will the Senator from Vermont allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. PROCTOR. Certainly.

Mr. SEWELL. While I sympathize very much with the Senator from Virginia in his presentation of the case in relation to volunteers—and I belong to that class—at the same time you ought to draw the line and make a distinction between the volunteer, so called, of to-day and the volunteer of 1861. The latter were State troops organized entirely as volunteers, commissioned by the State. Those that are now in existence were organized by the United States Government.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator will permit me, were they not almost entirely commissioned from those who had volunteered for the Spanish war? Are there a dozen of the present officers of the 35 regiments who were not officers among the volunteers who responded to the call of the President to fight the Spanish war under conditions similar to those of 1861?

Mr. SEWELL. In answer to that question, I say no. The colonels were colonels of the Regular Army, lieutenants, captains, majors, and they are to-day. The field officers were young officers of the Regular Army. It was a Regular Army organization, and while there are some who to-day occupy field officers' positions by reason of the fact that the Department pursued the course of filling vacancies by promotion in the regiments, at the same time it is to all intents and purposes a Regular Army organization, and it is entirely different from that of 1861. So the officers whom you intend to provide for by this amendment are, as a rule, regular officers to-day, lieutenants, captains, majors, who on the mustering out of these troops go back to their regiments. I make the suggestion that the situation is entirely different from what has been supposed.

The committee had this matter under consideration, and, without any eulogy upon the Committee on Military Affairs, I will state that we are all men who have had experience. We all want to do justice. Under the circumstances, these field officers of the present force being largely regulars, and the term of service having been so short, we thought we would do great injustice to the officers of the Regular Army, those who have graduated, those who are now in the field holding higher commissions, by making the appointments to any greater rank than first lieutenant—and some of those first lieutenantcies will do injustice to men who have commanded in these very volunteers, or so-called volunteers, in higher grades. They will go back and have some volunteer appointed over them.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, after what was said about dealing unkindly and unjustly with common men, the private soldier, I will just put in one single example; I can find others similar in the Army Register.

Charles W. Farber became, in 1879, a private. Then he became a sergeant, and then a first sergeant. Then he was in the general mounted service a private, corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant in Troop H, Eighth Cavalry. He is now a first lieutenant after twenty-one years' service. In the meantime he improved his opportunities. He is a graduate of the infantry and cavalry school. If that is not an illustration of the democracy of our Army, I do not know what is. Now it is proposed that a man shall be picked up—I will not say anything offensive, however; he might be and might not—but selected as a captain and put in over this man who started as a private and has had twenty-one years of service.

Mr. President, just one word more incidentally, and purely as a matter of justice. I noticed in one of our excellent papers in town an intimation that certain regular officers were haunting the corridors and said to be lobbying. Well, there has not been one of them here in any such capacity. There is one, who is familiar with every provision of the whole organization and construction of the Army, who has been here considerably. He came in here but once, but he was in the building by the special invitation and request of the Military Committee, because it was only necessary to ask him a question to get an answer on almost anything relating to the discipline and construction of the Army.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL].

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HEITFELD (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. PLATT].

Mr. McMILLAN (when his name was called). Under the same arrangement as to change of pairs heretofore announced by me, I am at liberty to vote, and I vote "nay."

Mr. MONEY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McBRIDE]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. VEST (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH].

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER]. Were he present, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BURROWS. I am paired with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY].

Mr. MARTIN. I have a general pair with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If I had the right to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SPOONER. I rise to announce that my colleague [Mr. QUARLES] has a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

Mr. BACON (after having voted in the affirmative). In the absence of the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. WETMORE], I withdraw my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. MONEY. I wish to state now for the remainder of this bill that my colleague [Mr. SULLIVAN] is absent, and that he is paired with the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. PETTUS. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 22; as follows:

YEAS—24.

Allen,	Daniel,	McCumber,	Rawlins,
Bate,	Fairbanks,	Mallory,	Taliaferro,
Berry,	Foraker,	Morgan,	Teller,
Butler,	Harris,	Nelson,	Tillman,
Clark,	Jones, Ark.	Perkins,	Turley,
Clay,	McComas,	Pettigrew,	Wellington.

NAYS—22.

Allison,	Gallinger,	McMillan,	Simon,
Bard,	Hale,	Platt, Conn.	Spooner,
Carter,	Hanna,	Proctor,	Stewart,
Dolliver,	Hawley,	Scott,	Thurston.
Elkins,	Kean,	Sewell,	
Frye,	Lodge,	Shoup,	

NOT VOTING—40.

Aldrich,	Cullom,	Kyle,	Platt, N. Y.
Bacon,	Deboe,	Lindsay,	Pritchard,
Baker,	Depew,	McBride,	Quarles,
Beveridge,	Dillingham,	McEnery,	Sullivan.
Burrows,	Foster,	McLaurin,	Towne,
Caffery,	Hansbrough,	Martin,	Turner,
Chandler,	Heitfeld,	Mason,	Vest,
Chilton,	Hoar,	Money,	Warren,
Cockrell,	Jones, Nev.	Penrose,	Wetmore,
Culbertson,	Kenney,	Pettus,	Wolcott.

So the amendment of Mr. DANIEL was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the next amendment in order.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have an amendment I should like to offer, as it relates to this same subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota offers an amendment, which will be stated.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Secretary read the amendment, as follows:

Strike out all provisions in this bill which place an age limit against the appointment of meritorious volunteers to positions in the staff and line of the Regular Army.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota. [Putting the question.] By the sound, the "noes" have it.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is rejected.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator rise to offer an amendment?

Mr. MONEY. I rise to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment in order is one offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE].

Mr. BATE. Which one is that?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair supposes that there is nothing in the unanimous-consent agreement which prevents the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] from offering his amendment now, but in the opinion of the Chair it would be more regular to proceed in the order the amendments were received and laid on the table.

Mr. MONEY. I have not a printed amendment, but I should like to move to strike out some words in a paragraph of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received.

Mr. MONEY. I move to strike out, on page 30, in the newly numbered section 17 of the amendment of the Senate committee, so as to restore the text of the House amendment. I have not heard any reason given here why these changes should be made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the

words proposed to be stricken out by the amendment of the Senate committee.

The SECRETARY. On page 30, in the newly numbered section 17, in line 11, before the word "paymaster," the Committee on Military Affairs propose to strike out the word "four" and insert "three;" in the same line, after the word "colonel," to strike out "and assistant paymaster-general, five" and insert "four;" in line 13, after the word "lieutenant-colonel," to strike out "and deputy paymaster-general, twenty" and insert "nine;" in line 14, before the word "paymasters," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty-seven;" in line 15, after the word "captain," to insert "mounted;" in line 21, after the word "below," to strike out "twenty" and insert "nine;" in line 24, after the word "paymaster," to insert "and whose age at the date of appointment shall not exceed 40 years;" on page 31, line 1, after the word "section," to insert "and the persons so appointed to the grade of captain shall be promoted according to seniority to vacancies in the grade of major occurring after the number of majors has been reduced to nine."

So as to make the section read:

SEC. 17. That the Pay Department shall consist of 1 Paymaster-General with the rank of brigadier-general, 3 paymasters with the rank of colonel, 4 paymasters with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 9 paymasters with the rank of major, and 27 paymasters with the rank of captain, mounted; *Provided*, That all vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel created or caused by this section shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, as now prescribed by law, and no more appointments to the grade of major and paymaster shall be made until the number of majors and paymasters is reduced below 9; *And provided*, That persons who have served in the Volunteer Army since April 21, 1898, as additional paymasters, and whose age at the date of appointment shall not exceed 40 years, may be appointed to positions in the grade of captain, created by this section, and the persons so appointed to the grade of captain shall be promoted according to seniority to vacancies in the grade of major occurring after the number of majors has been reduced to 9. So long as there remain surplus majors an equal number of vacancies shall be held in the grade of captain, so that the total number of paymasters authorized by this section shall not be exceeded at any time.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I intended to confine my amendment to the words in brackets in regard to the number of paymasters, the assistant paymaster-general, and the deputy paymaster-general; in other words, I want to restore the number as fixed by the House of Representatives. I do not propose to amend the text of the Senate committee any further than as to the number of the Paymaster's Corps.

I have not heard anything said in the debate about the reasons for decreasing the number of paymasters; and it seems to me there are very substantial and sound reasons why the number should not be decreased.

Mr. President, I will withdraw my amendment for the present, and let the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE], who has mistaken my purpose, secure action upon his amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Mississippi is withdrawn for the present.

Mr. BATE. I now ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendment proposed by me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate an amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 40, after line 9, it is proposed to insert:

And those volunteer officers, not over 30 years of age, who held commissions during the war with Spain and are now serving in the Regular Army.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] has offered a similar amendment that has been acted upon by the Senate, and he asked that this amendment may be passed over temporarily until we can decide as to that matter. It is a very meritorious amendment, but I think it had better stand until the Senator from Wyoming and I can agree about it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire this amendment to be passed by for the present?

Mr. BATE. I suppose so. It may be included in another amendment, and, if so, we had better look into the matter and ascertain as to that. It is a meritorious amendment, but I have no objection to its being laid aside for the present. I now ask to have the next amendment I offered laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator had better examine the new print of the bill and see exactly where he desires this amendment to come in.

Mr. BATE. I will, sir.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not think the place indicated in the printed amendment is the proper place for it.

Mr. BATE. It was the proper place in the first print of the bill, but I do not know where it should be inserted in the last print. The next amendment I offered is the one I wish to have acted upon now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Tennessee which has been read will be passed by for the present. The Chair lays before the Senate the next amendment

offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 32, section 20, strike out all after the word "colonel," in line 13, down to and including the words "and 10 cooks," in line 18, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Two lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 19 captains, and 19 first lieutenants. The enlisted force of the Signal Corps shall consist of 10 companies, whose status of service shall be the same as companies of the Corps of Engineers. Each company shall consist of 9 first-class sergeants, 18 sergeants, 18 corporals, 45 privates (who may be either of the first or second class), and 1 cook.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, this is an amendment that adds a small increase, I am frank to say, in the number of commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers in the Signal Corps of the Army.

I ask the attention of the Senate to the fact that there is a marked distinction between that and other corps or departments of the Army. The Signal Corps is comparatively a new one. It is a growing corps. It has been nursed by the Government to an extent, and it has been thus far very successful. Now it is desired by some few Senators on the committee along with myself that that corps shall be perfected as far as possible in order to secure the best results in the operations now going on in the Philippines and elsewhere.

I propose to show what the commander of the army there, General MacArthur, has said in regard to this matter, and I propose to repeat in substance what has been stated to me by General Greely, the head of this corps.

I think, if we differentiate this from some other propositions to increase the Army, that the Senate will certainly adopt the amendment. I believe that it is for the interests of the Army and for the interests of the country that this should be done.

At the outset I beg to say that we are not asking for an enlargement of a large corps or for the creation of a new corps. This amendment will add no new corps, as has been intimated. It simply provides for an increase in a small corps which is now in active work and rendering very efficient service.

It is known, it has been stated here, and it is a fact that there are more than 400 Army posts in the Philippines. Most of those posts require an expert to be there, one who can telegraph and look over matters of that nature, and attend to the correspondence in that line. We have not half enough officers and men for that purpose. So says the general in command in the Philippines, and so says the head of this corps. Therefore I say it is practical and good judgment for us to give him what is necessary or what he believes to be necessary.

Besides, Mr. President, these are scientific men. It is not like getting enlisted men here and there of every character and description. The men of this corps have to be of peculiar capacity. They have to be men of fine intelligence and education. They should be well skilled in the art of taking observations and performing other things that are necessary in the conduct of this corps.

Under those circumstances men can not be detailed from the Army. It has been said, by way of reply to this proposed increase, that the men ought to be taken from the Army; but, Mr. President, that can not be done, for the reason that there is not generally found in the Army the kind of men that ought to be selected for this service. It is necessary to have among them some men who are electricians and others who are experts in telegraphy. That is the class of men the Signal Corps must have.

We should make an exception in this case, and I ask the attention of the Senate, especially of the Military Committee, of which I am a member, and which failed to report this amendment. I think the necessity is such that I am justified, as a member of the committee, in disagreeing with the majority, and in presenting the facts to the Senate.

This bill discriminates against the Signal Corps in this way: It fails to give it a sufficient number of commissioned officers to properly and practically conduct its business; and while it fails to do that, it gives a full complement to all the other corps, and grants, I believe, whatever their chiefs say is necessary for the conduct of those corps. I say there has been an invidious discrimination made against this corps that ought not to be made. I am for the restoration in this bill of what was placed in it in the House, because I think it just, proper, and necessary for the success of the Signal Corps; and this corps is essential for the success of the Army that is now organized and operating in the Philippines.

The committee concede—and I ask the attention of the Senate to this—the fact that there is a necessity for an increase in this corps, because they allow 20 more lieutenants than the original draft of the bill did; but then they limit their official life. They allow 10 first and 10 second lieutenants, making 20; and they also allow an increase of 50 first-class privates, thus conceding the necessity for an increase in the corps. But the bill says these additional men can only stay there for one year. That is improper, because, as I have said, these are experts, they are scientific men, and they have to be in the corps permanently, and therefore should not be limited as to duration of commission.

Not only that, but we are told by officers interested in this matter that you can not enlist men for so short a time as that proposed; and therefore it is necessary to put them in the Regular Army, with the hope of future preferment. The number I have named in this amendment is certainly not excessive.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question for information only?

Mr. BATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SPOONER. Was the amendment referred to the War Department?

Mr. BATE. I think so; but I do not know the attitude of the War Department in regard to this amendment. I think, however, the Secretary of War is against it. I know that General Greely, the Chief of the Corps, advocates it.

Mr. SPOONER. What officer except General Greely recommends it?

Mr. BATE. I do not know of any. I do not know that it has been submitted to any other officer to recommend it. It comes directly from General Greely to me, and I have presented the amendment in the form it bears—

Mr. SEWELL. I will state to the Senator that I had a talk with General Greely on this same subject. He would like to increase his corps, as a matter of course. I went to see the Secretary of War, and I can state that he is opposed to the amendment. He wants the corps to stay as it is. He says, while General Greely may not have everything he wants, he will give him sufficient details wherever necessary to cover his work.

Mr. BATE. Then it stands in this way: The Secretary of War, I believe, is against the amendment, and he is for his own scheme; that is, he does not want to go outside of the beaten track which has been laid down in the bill. But I propose to do it independently, because I think it is proper it should be done. I am as liberal upon these propositions as anybody can be, and I am against an increase of the Regular Army to a larger number than is absolutely necessary; but this is an increase which I think is justifiable and one which is called for by the commanding general in the Philippines, General MacArthur, as well as by General Greely.

Mr. FORAKER. May I interrupt the Senator at that point?

Mr. BATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORAKER. I only wish to say that I had a talk with General Miles in regard to this amendment the other day when he was in the Senate Chamber, and he favored it most strongly.

Mr. BATE. I did not know that.

Mr. FORAKER. He said it ought by all means to be adopted; and he spoke of the efficient services rendered by the Signal Corps and of the necessities of the corps as proposed by this amendment.

Mr. BATE. I am glad of the suggestion, and I thank the Senator for it. I did not know of it. I had not seen the General of the Army in regard to it, but I am glad to know that he favors it, because it is just, proper, right, and absolutely necessary, and no one has a better opportunity to know what ought to be done than he or would more frankly assert it.

I invite the attention of the Senate to a statement I am about to read from the man who is in command in the Philippines, General MacArthur, in regard to the Signal Corps in the Philippines, its efficiency and necessity. He says in his September report:

I respectfully inclose an extract from a former report as the quickest way of expressing my views of the importance of the Signal Corps. I desire to add that all subsequent experience has confirmed the convictions expressed therein, and to renew the recommendation then submitted for the enlargement and perfection of the Signal Corps of the regular establishment. The splendid service of this corps makes it a matter of regret that in operations in these islands we have not had as much force from that body as is necessary. As it is, their wire service is simply indispensable.

He then adds:

It is not too much to say that in absence of this efficient service it would be impossible to hold this archipelago with less than 150,000 men, which is now well and efficiently performed by 60,000.

It shows that this Signal Corps is equal to 60,000 men or more, and that he wants to perfect it, and that it is necessary to perfect it, in order that he may have success there in the control and management of this army.

Now, then, if the general who is there in command says that this corps, if properly officered and put into efficient form, is equal to 60,000 or 75,000 men—as he does say in this report—and that he can do all that is necessary in those islands with 60,000, but needs its services to do it, is it not economy, I ask the Senate, for it to be done? Is it not right and proper to be done, and do we not know it is perfectly practical?

We are all, Mr. President, natural men on the committee, and we as a committee are often embarrassed and can not do that which some of us would like to do, for the reason that there are several Army corps or departments which I might name, but it is unnecessary, all of which are exceedingly solicitous for advancement, and they desire an increase of the number of commissioned officers, but the committee can not give it, because they can not give it to one without doing seeming injustice to others.

So they declined to increase this corps—whether on that principle or for other reasons I do not know. I do not attribute im-

proper motives to anyone. But human nature is the same whether in or out of the committee room. This increase is shown to be absolutely essential by the commanding officer of the army in the Philippines, and are we to override his recommendation in this regard, and that of the Lieutenant-General commanding the entire Army, in order to adopt the bill in its entirety? This is a case of that kind. The committee might well have acted and put it upon a par with the other corps, but, as I have suggested, it should be differentiated because of the necessities of the case. General MacArthur says:

It would be impossible to hold this archipelago with less than 150,000 men, which is now well and efficiently performed by 60,000. We need wires, instruments, and operators everywhere—the more the better—it simplifies everything, makes unity of action possible, and insures concentration of troops on threatened points, and altogether it is of such importance that it is impossible to say too much in behalf of its indefinite extension to the limit of possible usefulness.

And, further, he says in regard to it:

If the principle of extending this corps is admitted, the proper limit for the organization must be determined by investigation in the War Department. So far as the commissioned personnel is concerned, it would seem to me that it ought to be doubled at once, perhaps trebled.

If the general in command in the Philippines says that, can we deny to him that which he asks for in such plain terms? If we stand upon the idea that this would be overriding this scheme or deviating from the path which has been blazed out for us by the Secretary of War, if we stand upon a delicacy of that kind, we will give no increase; but if we look to the interests of the country and to the interests of the Army, if we heed the chief of this corps, who has spoken to us in this positive and unmistakable language, it seems to me we will give at once what he calls for.

Mr. President, I am not asking the Senate to create a new corps. Do not let us be alarmed about that, because some of us do not wish it done. We do not want to extend the power of the Regular Army, either. But this proposition does not involve that. This is different. It is not a new corps. It is an old corps, of very small proportions at that, and one which has not a large force connected with it. Right here let me show the organization of this small but useful—aye, essential—corps.

Organization of present corps, regulars and volunteers.

	Regulars.	Volunteers.
Brigadier-general.....	1	.....
Colonel.....	1	.....
Lieutenant-colonel.....	1	.....
Majors.....	1	4
Captains.....	5	9
First lieutenants.....	2	19
Second lieutenants.....	.....	15
Total.....	11	47
Subtract 6 volunteers who are also in regular establishment.....	.....	6
Total number of volunteer officers at present.....	.....	41

Proposed establishment.

	Senate.	House.
Brigadier-general.....	1	1
Colonel.....	1	1
Lieutenant-colonels.....	1	2
Majors.....	3	5
Captains.....	9	19
First lieutenants.....	9	19
0 first lieutenants and 10 second lieutenants of volunteers until June 30, 1902.....	24	47
Total.....	20	.....
	44	.....

Subtracting the 11 officers of the present regular establishment from the 24 proposed by the Senate will leave only 13 original vacancies to be filled from the 41 present officers of volunteers. This will leave 28 volunteers, 20 of whom can be given temporary appointments until June 30, 1902, leaving the other 8 to be discharged.

Now, all that there are in the Regular Army of this corps, doing, as General MacArthur says, service which amounts to that of 60,000 men, are 11 commissioned officers in the regular service. The volunteers have 47, but 6 off in the regular corps, leaving 42.

All that I ask—and I wish the Senate's attention to that—is simply to hold those volunteers that we now have in the service. That is it, in substance, and that is the House bill. It is what we have agreed to heretofore. I see no reason at this time for withdrawing that force which we have heretofore given, and which has been declared necessary by the chief of corps and the General Commanding. Therefore there are but 11 of those and 42 of the volunteers. The proposed establishment by the Senate now in this bill is 24.

The House has 47, but 42 really. Ten first lieutenants and 10 second lieutenants of volunteers are to go out July 30, 1902. The

committee in the bill propose to retain 20 for one year. They admit by this the necessity for the increase, and I think the committee are estopped from denying the necessity for this increase, because they, in their report here in their bill, have put on an amendment which says that 10 of the first lieutenants and 10 of the second lieutenants are necessary to carry on this work, and therefore they put them on and retain them for a year longer without giving them any regular commissions.

There is another question which I wish to suggest. Why is it that they do that to this corps, extend only one year, when in all the other corps and departments of the Army they act differently, by putting those needed in the Regular Army? With one or two exceptions not a single volunteer can be found in the bill that has not been taken care of when belonging to other departments. Then why should you make fish of one and flesh of the other?

Look at this small corps which is struggling and which has met the approval of all associated with it. It has done efficient service ever since its organization, and it is now declared by the General to be indispensable. Why make this invidious distinction against it?

Mr. President, what has the Signal Corps done and what is it doing? I have shown you its dimensions, and that it is necessary to have these others. We want one thing; that is, retain the House bill as it came to us and let not the knife of retrenchment go too deeply when a necessity exists, as it does, for its retention.

This invidious distinction is unjust and ought not to be made. The work of this corps in the Philippine Islands is of such a character that it can not be dispensed with, and the general himself says it ought to be increased—doubled and trebled is the phrase he uses here. If we can not respect his wishes in this matter, whose should we respect? I repeat, if we can not follow the recommendation of the general in command where the service is being rendered, General MacArthur, to whom can we look? Whose arm should we strengthen in this exigency but his, and he says it is necessary.

Mr. FORAKER. Before the Senator from Tennessee concludes I should like to ask him a question. I have been unable to get a copy of his proposition. Will he please explain just what the effect of it is? Is it to restore the House provision?

Mr. BATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORAKER. Simply that?

Mr. BATE. Yes, sir; and that corresponds to the volunteer organization as they now have it, with a very slight difference.

Mr. FORAKER. Then you strike out the proviso at the end of the section?

Mr. BATE. Which is that?

Mr. FORAKER. On page 33. If you restore the House text, you can strike out the provision about continuing a certain number of officers for one year.

Mr. BATE. Yes.

Mr. FORAKER. This supersedes it?

Mr. BATE. This supersedes it. Those are the 20 lieutenants. I have spoken of that. There are but 10 first and 10 second lieutenants. That clause will be taken out, of course.

This corps, as I said, has a history. What is its history in brief? It might not be uninteresting to state some facts in regard to it, for I have been identified with it almost ever since I have been in the Senate. This service and the Weather Bureau originally existed together, and they were divided in 1890. The Weather Bureau went to the Department of Agriculture, and this was retained in the War Department. It so happened that I was the author of the bill that divided and reorganized this corps and that of the Weather Bureau.

If I understand its history correctly, about 1860 the first step was taken for an organization of this kind by Dr. Myer, for whom the fort over here across the river was named, as Senators will remember. Dr. Myer got up a system and commenced organizing out on the Western plains. Gen. Horace Porter and other lieutenants were with him, and General Alexander, of our Army in the South, was also with him as a lieutenant. They worked up this system. It was done principally by Dr. Myer. They aided him.

Afterwards, the war breaking out soon thereafter, in 1861, between the States, this was adopted. It was perfected. It became a sign language which was used by both armies. General Alexander established it in the Confederate army before it was adopted by the Federal Army. Horace Porter became a general in the Regular Army. Mr. Myer established this fort and kept it up and organized it more thoroughly. In our army we got the benefit of it through General Alexander, who was a lieutenant at the time with Dr. Myer.

They brought about this perfection of the system—this sign language, so to speak. Then it became organized and was divided, as I tell you, in 1890 between the Weather Department, which took one branch of it, and the Signal Corps, which took the other, and it has been going on since, with a slight increase. They had but 9 officers and 50 sergeants to start with. The history of

this corps has been such that it has established a reputation, and, Mr. President, to-day, even in Germany and France and England and all the European countries, the plan of this corps has been adopted, with few changes.

Look at Pekin. During the China war, what was the first information we got from there? Sir, we got it from this very corps eight days ahead of all other sources of information. We got information of the entrance of the army into Pekin eight days before it was known by any others, and no other corps or army corps went there and aided in this thing except the Americans for that length of time. They pushed themselves aggressively. We ask now that it shall be perfected in its form. They pushed themselves aggressively, and gave us the first information that came to us from Pekin.

Not only so, but other instances occurred which are historic. It was this corps which enabled us to capture Geronimo on the plains. They had this language there by sunlight, this sun talk or sun language. That was used there from peak to peak on the mountains surrounding the plains where the Apache chief was. It was difficult to force him to surrender or to capture him, but by the use of the heliograph and flash pan he became alarmed, and his superstition was excited as it would communicate from peak to peak and send its vivid flashes over the plains. They had him surrounded by these lights that were engaged in "sun talk," and he surrendered, and to-day is in prison, and now is restrained in Fort Pickens. It has been shown that this corps is absolutely necessary under certain circumstances; I say, the necessity is beyond compare at this particular time, and therefore it is that I differentiate it from any other proposition in regard to any other corps.

I am not asking that you create a new corps, but here is a necessity which arises, and the practical sense and the good common sense of the Senate, it seems to me, should seize hold of it and do that which General MacArthur himself says is worth 60,000 men to him. Just think of it. All that is necessary to perfect it is to follow what I have done in this amendment, which comes from General Greely. We have seen the work which the corps has done, and it is in its infancy as yet. It is going on. It is one of those progressive things. It is composed of scientific men, of electricians, and telegraphers. There is difficulty, as I said, in enlisting men for it, because we are confined to that particular class.

That is all I have to say about this matter. I do not propose to trouble the Senate further in regard to it. I have no personal feeling whatever, but one for the good of the service and in obedience to a suggestion of the general commanding the army in the Philippines. As suggested by the chief of this corps, it is a small corps and a rising one, and it has demonstrated its utility everywhere in all the cases, and is now in condition to be of greater utility than ever before. In view of these facts, sir, I think that the amendment ought to be adopted.

Mr. SEWELL. Mr. President, the Committee on Military Affairs deal with the recognized head of the War Department in respect to information and advice. Everything centers there. We gave the matter of the organization of the Signal Corps the fairest kind of consideration, on the advice of the Secretary of War; but the general commanding that corps comes to us, through one member of the committee, claiming that he has not enough.

As I said a few moments ago, I consulted with the Secretary of War, and he is satisfied that we can get along. This is the only corps, let me say, outside of the Medical Corps, which we have allowed 20 volunteer officers in addition to the regular officers, who remain in it for a period of two or three years, or whatever it may be. I want to have read at the desk a statement just dictated by the Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Before complying with the request of the Military Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to furnish them with such a bill for the reorganization of the Army as the War Department deemed adequate, the Secretary called upon the general officers of the Army and all the heads of the staff and supply departments and corps for an expression of their views. The head of each department and corps naturally asked for provisions in the bill which would increase the relative prominence and standing of its own department or corps and give the greatest possible opportunity for promotion to its officers.

In view of all the requests, the Secretary made up what he considered to be a fair, consistent, and harmonious general scheme for the arrangement of the different staff departments and corps, and all the different grades of office, with a view to giving to each as nearly as possible the same opportunities for promotion and giving to each its due weight in the service. None of the different departments had assigned to it in this scheme all that it asked. When the subject came before the Military Committees, all the arguments and statements of the heads of departments upon the subject were transmitted to the several committees, and, after full consideration of the subject as a whole, the Military Committee of the House came to the same conclusion as the Secretary, and reported accordingly.

On the floor of the House some changes were made in the brief and hurried consideration of the bill. When the subject came up before the Military Committee of the Senate, that committee took into consideration all the written communications of the staff departments and gave oral hearings to the head of each department. Having then under consideration the whole subject, the Military Committee of the Senate came to the same conclusion as the Military Committee of the House and has reported the same general scheme.

Every authority, therefore, which stands indifferent as between the different departments and has had an opportunity to study and consider the subject as a whole has reached the same conclusion. It is much to be desired that this well-balanced scheme of organization shall not be disturbed by the giving of special advantages to any particular department or corps. Nothing can be done of that kind without unfairness to the other departments and corps, without disturbing the due equilibrium and balance of organization. If the scheme upon which both Military Committees have determined is unsatisfactory, it should be revised as a whole; it should not be unbalanced by sporadic changes in particular points. This is particularly true of the effort now being made to secure a change in the scheme for the benefit of the Signal Corps.

Mr. SEWELL. I will say that within the last day or two we had the matter in relation to the Signal Corps under further consideration, and we did recommend—and it is a part of the bill—50 additional first-class privates for this corps. They are first-class men. They are mechanics. This is a high-grade corps all through. To allow this increase to this corps, after the protest of the Secretary of War, after we have made up everything else on the basis that has been approved by the War Department, would do great injustice to the other departments.

I will say that probably the Chief of the Signal Corps himself does not know what is to be the future of his line of telegraph and cables. The Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, has under consideration to-day the doing away with the work in Cuba and turning it over to commercial enterprise. This may be done very soon. So in Alaska and somewhat in the Philippines. There is no occasion to increase this corps to the extent suggested by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, I have a very high opinion of the Secretary of War, but the very suggestion he makes in the paper which has been read shows the animus of this. It shows that you must not disturb the scheme. What is the scheme? It is this bill as it is. Did you not disturb it here this morning? Did you not knock out section 31 this morning? That was done by the committee, and the Senator from New Jersey was one of the parties who presented it here. Then you have already disturbed the scheme. Why? Because in the sentiment of the Senate they believed it was right to do it when the Teller amendment came up yesterday.

So, Mr. President, they have stricken out the whole of section 31. If it already has been disturbed, and we are to do that which is right for this corps, regardless of what the "scheme" may be, let us look to the practical sense of the thing and see what the necessities are in the Philippine Islands and dare do what is right.

But this does not extend only to that. Sir, it goes further. Look at Cuba, a network of wires put up by these men. They go with the Army, and the idea prevails that they are noncombatants and their duty nonhazardous. Anything but that, if you please. Look at the history of this corps in the Philippines and see its daring and its doing. I have the report here of the officer. They have lost a remarkable percentage. How? By their aggressive, go-ahead spirit, as they went into Pekin and were the first there by eight days to give you information. This corps has pushed itself ahead and gone as pioneers to the front.

They have lost a greater percentage—and here is the report to show it—than any other branch of the Army. They have lost 5.7 per cent in what are called Army losses—"killed, wounded, and captured." Here it is in the report. It is not necessary for me to read it, but I can do it in a moment. I believe I will, just to defend this corps. Let us see if they are noncombatants:

The Signal Corps is called a noncombatant corps, and service therein is frequently spoken of as nonhazardous. That it is extra hazardous, when the Signal Corps is efficiently handled in the field, is shown by records of the past year in the Philippines, where its percentage of strictly war casualties, "killed, wounded, and captured," far exceeds that of the Army as a whole. With an average force of only 302 men, there have been killed, wounded, and captured in active operations 12 men, or 4 per cent of the entire force. Five others have been wounded under conditions not yet reported, thus making the entire percentage of killed, wounded, and captured 5.7 per cent.

It surpasses that of the Army as a whole or of any other corps. Therefore I say they should have our sympathy in this regard. See them in Cuba, where they are extending their work, where they have pushed to the front during the war and when the fighting was going on, under the successful guidance of Colonel Dunwoody. What is their mode of doing it? They have a reel, and they have their wire upon it, and they carry their instruments with them, and they go in the front rank with the skirmishers, if necessary, with the pioneers, if necessary, and then they telephone back or telegraph back the condition of things. In doing that these men have been killed and wounded until they have a greater percentage than any other corps.

Yet because this is a small corps and because this will disturb the scheme of the Secretary of War we are asked to throttle it. It is not just to the corps. Neither is it proper for the interests of the Army, in my opinion. You have them in Alaska. You have them down in Porto Rico. You have them on the coast, both the Pacific and the Atlantic, wherever they are required. How many has this corps now? They have 800, which I forgot to say before. That is the corps now. That is their force. Many of them are sergeants and corporals. They have first sergeants, and then ser-

geants proper, and then corporals, grading them according to their capacity in this scientific work as electricians, telegraphers, and men of that class.

Then they keep along with the Army, and they push into the front and give the first information. In addition to that they can stand on a peak in that southern and eastern archipelago, where the sun is bright and the air is thin and light, and cast a flash of sunlight with the heliograph and see it and read its sun talk for 50 miles. You see at once the advantage. Hence the truth in the statement of General MacArthur that "I can with 60,000 men hold this country equal to 150,000 if I have an efficient corps of this kind." He says it ought to be doubled and trebled. Do you want to override that information?

Then, again, they have their captive balloon, which rises up beyond any rifle shot. It is attached to the ground, and they have their little wires running down, so they can communicate and give you the situation in the locality all around. General Sherman made an interesting statement in his report on his North Georgia campaign. General Sherman said the Signal Corps saved that part of his army which was in Altoona on his march to the sea.

I say, with emphasis, this corps is not only essential, but indispensable and should be fully organized and equipped. We ought to regard it as sensible and as practical men, representing the interests of the country and of the Army. We ought to give the little increase that is asked for. They have reduced it down now from 800 to 750. Then we gave 50 more yesterday to it. We want a hundred privates. Now, give it what this amendment calls for.

It will make it complete and perfect in its form and organization. It will have ten companies, and a captain for each company, for no one man can communicate with the service in Alaska, and Cuba, and Porto Rico, and the Philippines without having a perfect organization. General Greely said in his report that he was constrained to organize the corps into companies without warrant of law. Now he asks for the warrant of law to do it. Look at these facts. It seems to me that we ought to differentiate it from other organizations for the reasons stated, and we ought to take it out of the scheme and show that we intend to do that which the General of the Army here and in Manila and the Chief of the Corps recommend us to do.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I trust that Senators will give their attention to this amendment for a few moments. The Senator from Tennessee refers to the scheme of the Secretary of War in the framing of this bill. The scheme, so far as any scheme exists, consists in a determined effort upon the part of those best advised to preserve symmetrical proportions between the different branches of the service.

Mr. BATE. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion? I used the word "scheme" as the Secretary of War uses it, as read from the paper which was sent to the desk. He himself calls it a scheme.

Mr. SPOONER. A plan?

Mr. BATE. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. That is all there is to the scheme. It is obviously undesirable to have the cavalry arm of the service out of all proportions to the necessity for the cavalry arm. It is equally undesirable to have the Medical Corps out of all proportions to the needs of that branch of the service. It would be clearly unwise to have the infantry branch of the service entirely out of proportion, as it would the Engineer Corps, or any other subdivision going to make up the Army as a whole.

In the consideration of this bill the committee, consulting the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War in turn consulting the staff and other officers having to do with the details of the Army, reached the conclusion, after very mature deliberation, that the respective proportions represented in the Senate bill would present to the country an Army in no sense out of proportion in any of its parts.

Again, the scheme of organization constitutes, in some measure, a factor going to the efficiency of the Army.

The amendment of the Senator from Tennessee not only proposes a radical increase over the number of officers and men allowed by the bill as reported by the committee, but it also interjects a new form of organization into the Signal Corps, which, I submit, upon the slightest reflection will be found to be utterly incompatible with efficient service in that branch of the Army.

It will be perceived that the bill as reported by the committee, relating to the various subdivisions of men in this branch of the service, reads as follows:

One brigadier-general, who is the chief or head of the service; 1 colonel. The committee could not perceive where 2 colonels could be advantageously used. One lieutenant-colonel was reported instead of 2 lieutenant-colonels, because we could not understand where, at headquarters or elsewhere, 2 lieutenant-colonels would be necessary. Then 3 majors, 9 captains, 9 first lieutenants, 80 first-class sergeants, 120 sergeants, 150 corporals, 250 first-class privates, 150 second-class privates, and 10 cooks. This constitutes

the available force of the Signal Corps in the Regular Army which will exist under this bill.

These officers and men, from the very nature of the service they perform, must be detailed to work here and there, not in companies, but frequently individuals acting at headquarters as telegraph operators and otherwise, belonging to the Signal Corps, but having no company formation whatever. This amendment proposes a company formation which will consist of 91 persons, all told, in each of the 10 companies provided. Now, will anyone suggest the need of company organization in the Signal Corps of the Army? Where will you ever find a situation where 91 men will be required to act under a captain? They do not go into battle in battle array, nor in company formation. Here is a telegraph operator out on the firing line, and there is a detachment of men spreading wire, digging holes, setting up poles, and arranging communication with the rear and front. Company formation interjected in the midst of this kind of an organization would be demoralizing and would detract very seriously from the efficiency of the corps.

Mr. President, realizing the exact condition to which the Senator so aptly refers in the Philippine Islands, the necessity for an extra force for the time being has been recognized by the bill as reported by the committee, and with the amendment suggested by the Senate committee the Senator's amendment does not deal. This provision was added by the committee:

That the President is authorized to continue in service during the present emergency, for duty in the Philippine Islands, 10 volunteer signal officers with the rank of first lieutenant and 10 volunteer signal officers with the rank of second lieutenant. This authority shall extend only for the period when their services may be absolutely necessary; not beyond July 1, 1902.

We thus provide 20 additional officers, and by amendment upon the floor of the Senate 50 additional men were provided. I think these additional provisions are desirable at the present time, but to establish these additional persons as a part of a permanent corps is clearly unnecessary, I assume.

For the last year the Signal Corps has been engaged in constructing telegraph lines, laying cables, establishing stations and lines of communication between the different islands of the Philippine Archipelago and between different points on the respective islands. This work is now in progress. An additional force has been necessary in order to execute the work. But the work will be completed at some time, Mr. President.

If the bill goes through as it is, with the additional force provided as a temporary force, we will, when peace returns and this extra work shall have been disposed of, be possessed of an establishment which can be regularly employed, whereas if we at this time, upon a permanent basis, expand the Signal Corps beyond the necessities of the service, except in an emergency, we will have a useless pay roll. We will have men in the service who are not needed there, because while this frontier is spoken of by the Senator as engrossing the attention of so many of the Signal Office people I doubt whether there is now, outside of Alaska, a single solitary day's work for a signal officer in stretching a telegraph line on this continent.

It is true that in the district of Alaska some work is to be done. In an appropriation bill, passed I think a year or so ago, we made provision for the construction of a telegraph line from Valdez Inlet, on Prince William Sound, to Fort Egbert, on the westerly bank of the Yukon River, and thence to Fort Yukon, and still continuing down the river to Fort Gibbons, and thence to St. Michael. That line is in process of construction. That being completed, the main work in Alaska will have disappeared. Now, I pray, after the Philippine Islands work shall have been completed and the Alaskan telegraph line shall have been stretched, what will remain to be done in time of peace by the elaborate Signal Corps which it is desired here to build up?

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question for information?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. Is there anything in the law which will prevent, if the bill shall pass, the temporary detail of officers by the War Department for service in this corps?

Mr. CARTER. That is a very apt and pertinent question, Mr. President. There is nothing in the law which prohibits it. The law permits the detail of all necessary officers and men to aid in the signal work. Officers and men are detailed to-day in the Philippine Islands from the line of the Army to assist the Signal Corps officers where assistance from the outside is necessary.

Mr. BATE. I think the Senator is mistaken. I am pretty well up on the history of this matter, and I do not know myself where any officers have been detailed and assigned to this corps. It requires a peculiar officer as well as man. He must have a scientific knowledge of this particular branch. I do not know that they have done that. I can not say whether it is true or not, but I know they have been pushed for force; that there are but one or two of them here in Washington City; that they are all out on the frontier now, every one of them, and we have not got enough. That is very evident, Mr. President.

Mr. CARTER. I wish to call the Senator's attention to the fact that 20 officers are now on detail from the line of the Army to render service in the Signal Corps.

Mr. BATE. You mean the 20 the committee recommend here?

Mr. CARTER. They are to be continued.

Mr. BATE. That is what I mean.

Mr. CARTER. They are now in the signal-service work.

Mr. BATE. Of course they are, and they have been there for a year or two; and I say those men ought to be continued there. They ought to be kept there, because they are familiar with the duties. You have given only 20 men; that is, 10 first lieutenants and 10 second lieutenants for all this work, when the general in command over there says you ought to double or treble the number of men you have.

I think there can be no trouble about this matter, Mr. President, if we look at it practically. The Senator has said that as time goes on these men perhaps will have nothing to do. That is a very remarkable statement by him, when he knows that the country is improving and telegraphic wires are going up everywhere. These men are at the head of that kind of work. We have telephones and all character of improvements going on. We have a vast country, with Cuba and Porto Rico, the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Alaska, and any islands you may get over yonder. All that comes in under the surveillance of these men, and they have got to play their part in that machinery also. It will take scientific men.

Mr. CARTER. Before the Senator from Tennessee resumes his seat I should like to have him state what he has to say in justification of company organization for the Signal Corps.

Mr. BATE. I thank you, sir. I will state, Mr. President, that the man who knows more about it than anyone else, who has organized it from the beginning and who has grown up with it and controls it, says that the necessity was so great in the late war that he was forced, without warrant of law, to organize it into companies. I want no better evidence than that.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, my sympathies have been with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE] for an enlargement, somewhat, of the Signal Corps from some information I have had, but I am rather inclined to change my mind after hearing the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER]. However, I can not understand why the committee propose to discharge these necessary officers at a particular time. If the 20 lieutenants are engaged in the Philippine Islands and are necessary there at this time, it seems to me we had better leave the question as to when their services can be dispensed with to the Secretary of War as the proper authority and not strike them down at a particular moment by legislation. Therefore I suggest to the Committee on Military Affairs that they modify their amendment by omitting the words at the end of the section.

Mr. CARTER. "Not beyond July 1, 1902."

Mr. BATE. Omitting what words?

Mr. CARTER. Omitting the words "not beyond July 1, 1902," at the end of line 11, on page 33.

Mr. ALLISON. I was led to suppose from some things I have heard about the Signal Corps that there is now a large number of officers in the corps. The House provided for 19 captains and 19 first lieutenants instead of 9 of each, as proposed now by the Senate committee. I should be glad to have some member of the committee inform me whether the 19 captains proposed in the House bill are now performing service in the Signal Corps. Our regular force is now to be equal to the force of the Regular Army as at present constituted and the 35,000 volunteers.

Now, we propose to increase the Regular Army to a maximum of 100,000 men, with a minimum. So it seems to me that the Senate committee have made too great a reduction as proposed in the amendment suggested to the House bill. If it is true that these officers now employed in the Signal Corps are not signal officers, but that they are officers detailed from other places in the Army, I think we had better continue the present organization as near as we can until the emergency which seems to be recognized all through the bill shall have passed.

So I suggest in the first place that by agreement we strike out the last clause in the amendment suggested by the committee. Then I should be in favor of moderately increasing the number of signal officers here.

But I can not conceive how it is important that the Signal Corps shall be divided into companies. If the companies are necessary, they certainly can assemble them without a specific direction and order providing that the privates shall be organized in several companies with a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and so forth.

Mr. BATE. May I make a suggestion?

Mr. ALLISON. I make that suggestion in order that the Senator may answer it.

Mr. BATE. How is it with the Engineer Corps? They are in companies and regiments. They have their colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants. They do the same kind of service. The

engineers are scattered everywhere. How could they be without company formation? They have it. This is nothing new. This provides for nearly the same number of men. The Engineer Corps has a thousand or eleven hundred, and for this corps the number is to be 900. They have now 800. It is simply modeled after the Engineer Corps, and the language used is just that which applies to the Engineer Corps.

Mr. ALLISON. I understood the Senator from Montana to say that this corps is not now organized into companies.

Mr. BATE. It is not organized into companies. That is correct.

Mr. CARTER. They are not organized in companies.

Mr. BATE. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. CARTER. They are just a corps.

Mr. BATE. They are not now organized, but they ask to be put on a footing with the Engineer Corps, and in the nature of their work they are on all fours with the Engineer Corps. If the Engineer Corps has been a success in its organization by companies and by regiments why should not this corps be?

Mr. PROCTOR. The regular Signal Corps is increased by the committee's recommendation in this way. The present corps is 1 major. We gave 3, adding 2.

Mr. ELKINS. What page do you read from?

Mr. FORAKER. Page 32.

Mr. PROCTOR. There are 4 captains at present. We make the number 9, adding 5. There are 3 first lieutenants at present. We make 9, adding 6, besides the temporary addition of 20—10 first and 10 second lieutenants—which was limited to July 1, 1902, but I understand the committee will accept the amendment of the Senator from Iowa striking out the limitation of time.

Mr. President, I have not heard the statement of the Secretary of War referred to, who, in his testimony before the committee, said that a large number of the lines which have been established by the Signal Corps may now be given up; that they are not needed for military purposes but are merely commercial. Those, of course, are in Cuba and Porto Rico, and there are some in this country. There is little danger of any kind that the War Department will not ask for men enough in every staff corps. This corps is like all the others. The chief was before us, and the chiefs of every corps were before us, and every one of them asked for an increase, and of course they bring pressure to bear.

One other point—

Mr. BATE. Pardon me. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him there? Do I understand him to say that they have accomplished what is necessary in the Philippines? They have four hundred and odd posts there. Does the Senator say that there is at any post a sufficient number or any number whatever of this corps?

Mr. PROCTOR. I said nothing whatever about the Philippines.

Mr. BATE. I understood you to say it.

Mr. PROCTOR. I was speaking of other lines.

Mr. BATE. Very well; I was mistaken.

Mr. PROCTOR. I was speaking of Porto Rico and Cuba and some in this country.

Mr. FORAKER. Will the Senator from Vermont allow me to ask him a question for information?

Mr. PROCTOR. In just a moment. The Senate committee heard all the chiefs of corps, and the original report was precisely the same as the report of the committee in the House. The increase as it appears in the bill as it came from the House was made on the floor of the House. Our report is precisely the same in numbers as the report of the committee in the House. We have, since the report was made, added 50 first-class privates. Now I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FORAKER. What I wanted to ask the Senator, and will ask him before he concludes, if he will allow me, is whether or not the provision here made exceeds the present organization, the present number of officers and men in the service connected with the Signal Corps. The Senator spoke about increasing the corps. I do not understand that there is any increase proposed by this measure, but the corps as at present organized has all the officers and all the men.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, that is not correct. The brigadier-general remains as at present provided by law. There is one colonel provided by the House and two lieutenant-colonels.

Mr. FORAKER. How many lieutenant-colonels have they now?

Mr. CARTER. But one.

Mr. ELKINS. One lieutenant-colonel and 3 majors.

Mr. CARTER. At the present time there is but 1 major. We provide 3 majors by the bill. At the present time there are but 4 captains. We provide 9 captains by the bill.

Mr. FORAKER. Are there any additional captains in the Volunteer Signal Corps?

Mr. CARTER. No, sir; there are first and second lieutenants in the volunteer force. We have at present 3 first lieutenants, and we provide by the bill for 9 first lieutenants. I believe that the increase in this corps is quite as emphatic as in any other

branch, and more, indeed, in proportion than in any other branch of the service.

Mr. FORAKER. Now, if the Senator will explain one other point to me, it will be made very clear, perhaps. At the end of the section as reported by the Military Committee there is a provision that 10 volunteer signal officers with the rank of first lieutenant and 10 volunteer signal officers with the rank of second lieutenant shall be continued during the present emergency. They are in the Signal Service already?

Mr. SEWELL. They are in already, and in addition to these.

Mr. FORAKER. So when you speak of increasing the number of captains or the number of lieutenants, you mean in the regular service, not an increase beyond the number already in the corps?

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, it is no creation or organization of a corps, but rather the old organization. Every grade of officer and of noncommissioned officer and of men that is called for in this amendment exists now. It is only the question of a slight increase, such as I have indicated. They have majors there now and they have eight or nine hundred men. Why not let it conform to your Army organization? You have three majors in every infantry regiment, one for each battalion. They do not ask to be organized into battalions or anything like that, but we should take the organization, as I suggested, of the Engineer Corps simply by companies, with a colonel.

Mr. ELKINS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Tennessee as to his amendment. The Signal Corps made a great record in the late war. It is evident to everyone who has given any thought to this subject that it has become a necessary arm of the service, and it ought to be encouraged. It has as many men in it as the Engineer Corps, and it should be officered equally in order to bring up the corps to the highest state of efficiency. I believe in giving the increase provided in the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, there are but 760 men in the Signal Corps outside of the officers, and for the 760 men we provide 3 majors. There would be only 2 in the line of the Army; that is, in the cavalry. We provide 9 captains for 760 men; we provide 9 first lieutenants; and I challenge any Senator to go through the bill and find a more highly officered body in the service at present or in contemplation than the Signal Corps.

The Senator from Tennessee would increase the number of men to 910. The 910 men, according to his amendment, would be controlled by 1 general, 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 19 captains, and 19 first lieutenants. I can not conceive of anything more nearly approaching a load of hay than that in the line of officers. Mr. President, it really becomes ridiculous, unless you want to have all the work of the Signal Corps performed by officers.

Mr. BATE. If the Senator wants to run this into ridicule, he does it at the expense of the sentiment expressed here by the General Commanding the Army and at the expense of General MacArthur, who is commanding where the Signal Corps is most needed. General MacArthur says these officers are necessary, and he asks that the number be doubled and trebled.

Mr. CARTER. But, Mr. President, we double and treble—

Mr. BATE. I say it is a very small increase that is asked. You say you give them three majors.

Mr. CARTER. In place of one.

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, those majors belong to it now by virtue of the volunteer organization. The bill does not give them to it; they belong to it, as do all these field officers, except two, I believe.

Mr. ELKINS. It is plain that the Signal Service needs more officers. I will say in reply to the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] that it is a distinct part of the Army and that the increase asked for is needed. In carrying out that kind of service more officers are required than in any other branch of the Army—the engineers, the artillery, the cavalry, or the infantry—and so the point of the Senator is not well taken. The necessity for this increase is known and, as the Senator from Tennessee says, it is recommended and has the emphatic indorsement of the general commanding the Army and the head of the corps. It requires more intelligent men than do other branches of the Army.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BATE].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not understand whether the committee agreed to the insertion of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], striking out certain words.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to strike out, on page 33, line 11, the words "not beyond July 1, 1902."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 33, newly numbered section 20, line 11, after the word "necessary," it is proposed to strike out "not beyond July 1, 1902."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LODGE in the chair). The amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] is next in order, and will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 2, on page 12, beginning in line 17, it is proposed to strike out:

Provided, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to 8, and the number of privates to 76.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, that is one of three amendments all to a similar effect, and each having the same design. There is a similar amendment as to each branch of the service—the artillery, the cavalry, and the infantry—and it is to meet the feature in the bill which gives the President the arbitrary power to increase the Army.

I think that this matter at this point ought to have the careful attention of the committee, to see whether or not there is now clearly expressed that which seemed to be in doubt, at least in the minds of some Senators, on the first day that we had this discussion.

The Senate will remember that questions were asked as to what was the effect of the phraseology of this bill; first, as to the right of the President to reduce the Army; and whether, after having so reduced the Army, the power, as originally suggested by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR] was exhausted, or whether, after having reduced it, the President could again increase it, or whether there was any power in him at all to reduce it. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], if I recollect correctly, called the attention of the Senate to that inquiry, and I do not think it was satisfactorily answered. Thereupon the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] asked the committee to point out where was the particular phraseology in the bill which would empower the President to reduce the Army.

These particular amendments, acted upon by themselves, probably will not effect the purpose I have in view. I should be very glad if, before these amendments are acted upon, the Senators in charge of the bill would clear up the questions which seemed to be, as I have said, in doubt, at least in the minds of some Senators, and let us know clearly what is the power of the President under the present phraseology of the bill with reference to the power to reduce, in the first place, and with reference thereafter to the power to increase, and whether that is a continuing power which will enable the President, so long as this act remains on the statute books, to reduce, in his discretion, the Army, in round numbers, from 100,000 to some fifty-odd thousand; and again, in his discretion and without any further authorization from Congress, to increase it from fifty-odd thousand to 100,000 men?

I think, Mr. President, the propriety of a clear exposition of the bill in this regard will be recognized by everyone at this time.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, there can be no doubt whatever, I think, that this increase is limited to the present exigencies. If the Senator would like to have stricken out the words he has referred to, which were under discussion and which read something like this: "or until Congress shall otherwise direct," I am sure there will be no objection.

Mr. BACON. I do not think that that cures the difficulty or meets the inquiry.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question, not by way of antagonizing at all the amendment?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. There is a minimum and a maximum limit provided by this bill for the different organizations or branches of the Army. The minimum would make an Army of fifty-odd thousand and the maximum an Army of 100,000, if you please. Of course, if there is to be any flexibility at all in the organization, there should be a maximum and a minimum limit, and that limit is found in the language which the Senator's amendment proposes to eliminate. If the Senator will turn again to section 26, on page 37, if this language does not plainly authorize the President—

Mr. BACON. The Senator must have a different print from what I have.

Mr. SPOONER. It is the section renumbered 26, the old number of which was 32.

Mr. BACON. All right; I have that.

Mr. SPOONER. I agree with the Senator that it should be made plain—for that is the evident intention of the bill—that the President shall have the power to reduce the Army; and it seems to me that the language of the section is susceptible of no other interpretation. It reads:

That the President is authorized to maintain the enlisted force of the several organizations of the Army at their maximum strength as fixed by this act during the present exigencies of the service.

Now, does it not inevitably and logically follow from that language that when, in the opinion of the President, the present exigencies of the service have passed, he is not authorized to maintain the Army at its maximum limit, and therefore he is authorized to reduce it? I have not been able to give effect to that language unless it carries clear authority to the President to reduce the Army from the maximum to the minimum.

Mr. BACON. I will ask the Senator if he does not think that, in a matter so grave as this, the purpose ought to be plainly expressed in the statute and not be left to inference as to the power of the President?

Mr. SPOONER. I think it is plainly expressed; but if the Senator can make that language plainer, I shall be in favor of voting with him, and I suppose every Senator here is in favor of that. Unless it should be construed as an authorization of the President to reduce the Army when the emergency shall have passed, there is no flexibility in it.

Mr. BACON. The question I want to suggest to the Senator is this: The particular amendment which is under consideration is one that looks not to the question of reduction, but to the question of the power of the President to increase the Army from fifty-odd thousand to 100,000.

It will be conceded, Mr. President, that the language of the section just read by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] is such that the President, independently of any other provision of the bill, would be authorized to enlist an army of 100,000 men; and if, under what the Senator says is the plain meaning of this section, the President would be further authorized—in fact, be under the duty and obligation—to decrease it to the minimum in case of the disappearance of this emergency. But, after the particular language which I am asking the Senate to strike out is eliminated, will the President have the right, in his discretion, at any time to increase the Army again to the maximum?

Mr. SPOONER. I should think not.

Mr. BACON. That is the sole purpose of the amendment now before the Senate.

Mr. SPOONER. Your amendment?

Mr. BACON. I understand from the language in the twenty-sixth section that, independent of the power expressed in the language which my amendment seeks to strike out, the President would have the right to enlist 100,000 men. I think the Senator will agree with me in that.

Mr. SPOONER. Yes.

Mr. BACON. Therefore, independently of the power of the President, in his discretion, to increase the Army to 100,000 men, these portions are not necessary, for the President now has 100,000 men; but they will empower him, if I construe the bill correctly, hereafter, at any time while this act stands upon the statute book, to increase the Army to 100,000.

Mr. SPOONER. There should be a maximum in each branch of the service, as to each cavalry company, each artillery company, and each infantry company.

Mr. BACON. I will grant that.

Mr. SPOONER. There should be a maximum limit prescribed. As I understand this section, I am disposed to agree with the Senator that if the words "until such time as Congress may otherwise hereafter direct" be stricken out and the present emergency passes it seems to me clear that the President would be authorized to reduce the Army. I am not sure that the section is as it ought to be, because in vacation it might happen that when the present exigencies have passed there might be—I can see no reason to suppose there would be—but there might be an apparent approaching exigency, which would render it, in the interest of the country, improper for the President to be compulsorily required to immediately reduce the Army to the minimum. There ought to be some flexibility in the law, because the purpose is plain, and the limit is a perfectly plain one. But the President ought to be at liberty, I think, to protect the interests of the country in the event of another emergency.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will allow me, by section 26 of the bill as renumbered, the President is authorized to maintain the Army at its maximum strength during the existing emergency. Then, if the emergency passes away, the implication is, so far as this section is concerned, that he is to reduce it, because his authority is limited to this exigency.

When you go back to a previous section of the bill you find that it is provided that as to the artillery, the cavalry, the infantry, and the engineers, as to each branch of the service, the President may, in his discretion, increase the number from the minimum to the maximum.

For instance, he may need more cavalry than the minimum strength of that service as provided by this bill, and not need any additional infantry, or any additional artillery, or any additional force in the Engineer Corps. So that the bill has flexibility not only as to the Army as a whole during the present exigency, but as to each and every branch of the service, at the discretion of the President, in view of the exigencies that may hereafter arise. If we should be met with another emergency after the existing one passes away, the President could increase to the full limit of 100,000 men by increasing each and every branch of the service.

Mr. BACON. That is exactly the power I want to deny to the President or to any other man.

Mr. FORAKER. That is a power which I think it is very desirable to have lodged somewhere.

Mr. SPOONER. That is a power which I very much doubt he would possess under this bill as it stands.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator from Wisconsin will pardon me, I want to suggest to him, in order that the Senate may pass judgment upon the matter, whether or not it is the sole purpose of these particular portions of the bill to which my amendment is directed to indicate the maximum the language ought not to be changed? Now, instead of striking out particular portions of the bill it might be sufficient to change it so as to read "the maximum numbers shall be the numbers fixed in these particular branches." That would answer the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The Senator from Wisconsin suggested, as I understood him, that, while section 26 authorizes the President to enlist to the maximum, perhaps there is no other place, except in this particular place, where the maximum is mentioned, if I correctly state the Senator's position. So, instead of these particular portions specifically authorizing the President to increase to that number, the authority to enlist to the maximum being elsewhere, it will meet all the necessities at this particular place to specify what shall be the maximum.

Mr. SPOONER. If the amendment were adopted, there would be no maximum fixed by law.

Mr. BACON. With the permission of the Senate, I will ask that the amendment which I have suggested may be passed over, in order that I may frame an amendment to meet the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. FORAKER. I do not know whether I correctly understood the Senator from Georgia, but if I did, I want to say that in each of these places to which I have referred—that is, as to the infantry, the artillery, the cavalry, etc.—the minimum and maximum are specified, and the aggregate minimum of these branches of the service is proposed to be 58,000.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, I wish he would refer to page 12, where one of these clauses ought to be stricken out. The Senator will find this language as to the cavalry arm in line 11:

Each troop of cavalry shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, and 43 privates.

Mr. FORAKER. That is the minimum.

Mr. BACON. Hold on a moment. The maximum is not expressed in the same language. It is stated that the maximum shall be the number thereafter expressed; and in addition to expressing what the maximum shall be, it gives authority to the President to raise to the maximum. The authority to enlist the full number is given in section 26, so that the retention of the authority in this particular paragraph is not needed; and the only thing necessary to meet the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin is that that particular paragraph shall be so changed in phraseology as to correspond with the preceding clause and, as the minimum is expressed in the preceding clause, to go on in this clause and express what shall be the maximum.

Mr. FORAKER. It would necessarily follow that when the limitation making the increase is expressed as to the maximum, we can not increase beyond that.

Mr. BACON. That would be the maximum.

Mr. FORAKER. That is the maximum.

Mr. BACON. Necessarily so.

Mr. FORAKER. That is in the body of the bill. The section which the Senator read provides for a certain number of enlisted men, a certain number of privates, as the minimum. Then in the proviso it says:

Provided, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of corporals in any troop of cavalry to 8, and the number of privates to 76, but the total number of enlisted men authorized for the whole Army shall not at any time be exceeded.

That is to say, he may increase each and every arm of the service, except that in the aggregate there shall not be more than the total number fixed for the Army.

Mr. BACON. I will ask the Senator in charge of the bill to insert the provision which is found in section 26, so that it will read:

Provided, That the President during the present emergencies of the service, in his discretion, etc.

In other words, it would limit the power to increase during the present emergency, so that the President may enlist the Army up to the maximum, and it would not be a continuing power thereafter, existing so long as this act remains upon the statute book.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I have not occupied the time of the Senate in the discussion of this bill. So far as the organization of the Army is concerned, very much of it is technical, and, unless a person is more familiar with it than I am, it is not easily understood; but one thing, I think, I can understand, and would be glad to say a word about.

I have none of the fear, none of the doubt, none of the trouble which is suggested with relation to an increase of the Army or the

maintenance of the Army at 100,000 men. I can not help thinking that all this talk about a great standing army, which is limited in any event and in any emergency to 100,000 men, is uncalled for and is not based upon any sound principle. If I understand this bill, it provides for an organization of the Army which, at least, shall amount to some fifty-odd thousand men—54,000, perhaps—and that is the standing army which is authorized by the bill, with the power given to the President, in his discretion, to increase it to 100,000, or 98,000, perhaps.

Mr. President, that could not do this country any harm. That is not a menace to our liberties.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Yes.

Mr. BERRY. Do I understand the Senator to state that the meaning of the bill is that when the present emergency shall have passed and the Army is reduced to a minimum, thereafter the President can again increase it to 100,000 men without further legislation by Congress?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I fear, Mr. President, that that is not the provision of the bill. I think it ought to be the provision in this bill that at any time—

Mr. BERRY. You think it is not so now?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I fear it is not.

Mr. BERRY. Then it ought to be made plain.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I think this bill ought to provide that the President may at any time, in his discretion, increase this Army by directing enlistments up to 100,000 men. Fifty-four thousand men are not more than are required for what may be called police duty in the United States, for manning our posts, our garrisons, our coast defenses, and preserving order in our new possessions. I do not think that 54,000 men are sufficient for that purpose.

What harm can come from having the power given to the President to increase the Army above 54,000 men, up to a point which in his judgment the interests of this country, its best interests and its welfare, require?

Mr. BETTIGREW. Five hundred thousand men, if necessary?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. One hundred thousand men.

I am astonished that Senators express their fears here that the President of the United States would exercise that power, if given to him, for any purpose except for the best interests and the best welfare of the United States. I do not wish, Mr. President, to see the time—I probably shall not live to see it—I do not wish to see the time when we shall be both unprepared to meet any emergency and there shall be no power to make that preparation.

I am not going into the question of probabilities as to whether we shall have additional wars, as to whether we shall have outbreaks which we can not now foresee in our own territories that will require an addition to our Army above 54,000 men; but I think the time will come, and it seems to me that the power to provide for such an emergency can be safely lodged in the hands of the President of the United States. If it can be, it ought to be provided for. This Government ought not to be crippled in its power to preserve order, or meet attacks, or meet any emergency, unless for the gravest reasons. I think 100,000 men is a limit which may properly be fixed upon; but to say that when this present exigency has passed—nobody knows what that means—there shall only be men enough in the Regular Army to man our coast defenses and our garrisons I think is very short-sighted policy.

Does any Senator believe that any President, the present Executive or any President who may be elected, would use this power to destroy the liberties of the people? Mr. President, any such suggestion seems to me to be little better than the expression of a delusion. We need, as was said by the Senator from Massachusetts now in the chair [Mr. LODGE], to be always prepared for emergencies. It is not only a very costly thing for the Government to be unprepared, not only very costly in dollars and cents, but it is very costly in many other ways.

I do not for a moment yield to any man in my admiration for a volunteer force; but when the Government is called upon to meet an emergency and has only men enough in the Regular Army to do post duty and garrison duty and to man our coast defenses and our Army posts, and is obliged to resort to volunteers, it is not only a most expensive proceeding at first, but it will very often place the country in peril. You can not call for and organize a volunteer army in a minute. It takes time. When organized, when properly drilled, when made efficient, it becomes the best army in the world. But there is always a time between the happening of an emergency or the prospect of an emergency and the time when that volunteer army can be made efficient when we are at the mercy of any power that may attack us.

Now, the wisest policy, the soundest judgment, and the best interests of the United States require, in my judgment, that while our Army is maintained by law at a number which will enable us to meet the requirements of the most peaceful times, there should be an opportunity to enlarge that Army if danger threatens the

United States; and that power may be safely lodged in the hands of the President of the United States.

Mr. President, we have never had a President in the United States who could be open to the suspicion of increasing the Army for his own aggrandizement or for any purpose except for the best interests of the United States; and we shall never have such a President. When a President is elected and is installed who wants to destroy the liberties of this people, statutes will not prevent it; but we shall never have such a President. Senators may safely trust the present Executive, and any Executive to whom this power shall be intrusted, to use it wisely, to use it judiciously, to use it patriotically.

I much prefer that that power shall be lodged in the hands of the President than to run the risk that at some future and unforeseen time this country will be caught in a position where it will have nobody to fight its battles and will be obliged to rely upon volunteers, which are to be called for, slowly recruited, slowly organized, and only efficient when the great injury has been done.

I had very much rather strike out the words "during the present exigencies of the service" than to strike out the words "or until such time as Congress shall hereafter direct." What do those words mean? What are the present exigencies of the service? When are they to cease? Are they wholly to cease or partially to cease? Can the President maintain the strength of the Army at a hundred thousand men, or thereabouts, until he thinks that the present exigencies have ceased? How is he to construe those words? Under what circumstances is he to suppose and determine that the present exigencies continue? What are the present exigencies of the service?

You say, perhaps, until peace is restored in the Philippines. But how restored? How completely restored? Do these words authorize the President to maintain the organization of the Army above 54,000 men if soldiers are only required in the Philippines and in Porto Rico and elsewhere as a peace force, as a police force? If the enemy lay down its arms, can we safely withdraw all of our men from the Philippines? Do the words "the present exigencies of the service" mean that when there is no longer armed and active resistance to the United States the troops are to be withdrawn from the Philippine Islands? Is that the meaning of those words? Will the President after that have no power and no authority to maintain our Army at a higher rate than 54,000 when fully that number is required at home?

The enlistments in the Army are, as I understand, for three years, and practically one-third of the Army goes out by operation of law at the end of each year. One-third of the enlisted men disappear from the Army at the end of each year by reason of the expiration of their terms of service. If the Army is maintained for the present at 100,000 or thereabouts, it will be reduced in that way to 66,666 men within a year by the operation of law.

Now, do Senators wish a bill passed here which, within twelve months from this time, no matter what the exigencies may be, is to prevent the President from having more than 66,000 available men. It seems to me that this matter may well be left to Congress. Congress always appropriates for the pay of that number of enlisted men and officers which it deems important to keep in the Army at the time the appropriation is made. The legal limit of the Army now is 30,000, or was for many years previous to the Spanish war. I think the legal Army was established in 1872 as 30,000.

Mr. ALLISON. Eighteen hundred and seventy.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. In 1870 at 30,000. We have nearly doubled our population since that time. I do not know but that we have quite doubled it. If we were to provide absolutely for an army of 60,000 men more, we should provide no more proportionately and for not so much of an army proportionately, considering the new circumstances which surround us, as Congress provided for thirty years ago.

Since that time we have acquired new possessions; we have felt ourselves obliged to provide elaborate coast defenses; we have greater use for an Army now in proportion to our population, with no war, with no fighting, than we had thirty years ago, when we established the legal limit of the Army at 30,000, and yet Congress has not appropriated for the whole 30,000 men. I do not know just the number that Congress appropriated for prior to the breaking out of the Spanish war, but I do know—

Mr. COCKRELL. Twenty-five thousand from the Forty-fourth Congress up.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Twenty-five thousand. I am obliged to the Senator from Missouri, who gives me the dates. From the Forty-fourth Congress up to the time of the breaking out of the Spanish war Congress appropriated for only 25,000 men.

Now, leave the discretion in the hands of the President. Just have a little confidence in the President. Believe he is an honest man and a patriotic man, and that he is not going to use any power that may be given him for any dishonest or unpatriotic purposes. Leave the power in the hands of the President of the

United States to increase the Army as any exigency may require, and then leave it to Congress not to appropriate for more men than are required at any particular time.

It seems to me that that is the wisest thing to do, Mr. President. If we could just eliminate politics and arguments for political effect from this Chamber for one day I think there would be a unanimous agreement upon the proposition that we ought to have some flexibility to our Army, that we ought not to limit it to the barest requirements of peace, with no possibility of enlarging it when trouble comes upon us, and when the exigencies of a threatened war require its enlargement in order to defend and protect the country.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I quite agree with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] that the words "during the present exigencies" ought not to be in this bill. In other words, I do not think that the question as to whether the Army should be a large or a small army should be in the determination of the President, nor do I think that the question of the increase of the Army or the decrease of the Army should be in the discretion of the President. I think that is the duty of Congress. I think it is proper that we should do now as we did two years ago, ourselves judge of the probable duration of the emergency.

Two years ago we were confronted by the requirement for a large army in the Philippine Islands. Congress provided that army, and Congress properly judged for itself as to the duration of the emergency, and raised an army for two years. It may have been a mistake as to the time, but it is the duty of Congress to provide the Army, and it is the duty of Congress to exercise its best judgment in determining for what length of time this increased Army shall continue to exist.

Mr. President, I think we have fallen upon an evil day when a Senator can rise in his place in this Chamber and say that he thinks objections to giving to the President of the United States the power to raise armies at his pleasure are uncalled for. I think that was the language of the Senator. I think we have fallen upon an evil day when the Senator not only says that himself, but when he reflects the opinion of the dominant party of the country, because I think if there is anything that should be cherished by any liberty-loving people, it is the principle and the practice of having the representatives of the people determine what shall be the size of the army and when it shall be increased and when it shall be decreased.

Mr. President, if what the Senator from Connecticut says is true, why do we have all the restrictions that are found in the Constitution of the United States as to the exercise of power, either by the President or by the Congress? Is it to be assumed that when the Constitution makers were engaged in framing the Constitution they had more reason to distrust the fidelity and patriotism of the men to whom the new Government was to be committed than we have to distrust those men to-day; or, on the contrary, was it true that they recognized the fact that laws should be made not as related to those who should be intrusted with power being altogether good men, but should be made so that even if a bad man got into power he could not abuse it?

Mr. President, if it were possible to have a man who should be all-wise as a ruler, if it should be possible to have a man who would be absolutely honest, absolutely capable, absolutely faithful, the best of all governments would be an autocracy, because that man would do the best, he would do no wrong, and no machinery of government which could be provided would possibly be an improvement upon what he could do. But as men are frail, as they are imperfect, as they are not all-wise, as sometimes bad men get into power, it is found necessary that restrictions shall be thrown around the power of those who may be placed in position.

Mr. President, when the framers of the Constitution got together they had but recently rid themselves of one-man power, and throughout the Constitution there is evidence of the fact that the controlling, dominant wish was that there should be no exercise of one-man power in this country. If you will look through the Constitution you will find that almost all powers of government are intrusted not to the Executive, but to Congress, and among all the powers which the history of our race in its struggles showed the greatest necessity of controlling were the powers to raise armies, the powers of making war. Where does the Senator find anywhere in the framework of the Constitution anything which looks to the exercise of power by the Executive of the Government to raise armies and to determine what shall be the size of the armies?

Mr. President, we are engaged in the details of this bill. Of course, all desire, if it shall pass, that it shall be made as perfect as possible, but we do not lose sight of the fact that however perfect in its details, this bill, in its passage, will mark an epoch in the history of the United States. Senators may scoff at it, but it is none the less true that the passage of a bill by which there shall be authorized a standing army of 100,000 men, and by which the President of the United States shall, in his own judgment, and

without control, be allowed to determine within a range of 50,000 men what shall be the size of that Army, is a march to empire.

Mr. President, it is a great revolution that is proposed. I did not expect to go into a discussion of this matter, but the Senator from Connecticut, in what he said, makes it necessary. It is a great revolution which will be effected when this bill is put upon the statute books. If there is one thing above all others which has distinguished the peculiar spirit of this Government, it has been that which has rested the military power of this Government upon the volunteer system, and which has discountenanced anything like a large standing army.

I do not wish anything I say to be considered as unfavorable to our standing army as we have had it, because we have had no large standing army. It has been a small Army. It has been one which has been regarded with favor and with pride by the American people. It has never been large enough to be a burden. It has never been large enough to threaten us with militarism. It has simply been an Army which has been regarded the type for the emulation of our volunteer troops, an Army which should be a nucleus around which should rally that great host of volunteers whenever the necessity called for the defense of the country. But the evident purpose of this bill is to eliminate for all time the volunteer system from the military organization of this country and to establish in lieu of it a great regular army.

Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], I think it was, on the first day of this discussion spoke of the volunteer system, which we had been accustomed to rely upon in the past, and which we had endeavored to make of use in the American-Spanish war, and he spoke of it as a mistake which we would never repeat. In other words, that for the future we should rely upon regular troops and not upon volunteer troops. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on a subsequent day spoke of the necessity, as the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT] has to-day, of an elastic system of Regular Army, by which I suppose is meant that when a military force is needed, it will not be necessary to call upon the volunteers, but that the Regular Army can be so expanded as to meet the necessities of the case.

I repeat, Mr. President, that whenever the system in this country is changed from the volunteer system of republican government, as we have had it, to the regular system which obtains in the continental governments of Europe, it will mark a great epoch in the history of this country. It is but one step. It is not the last step. If it be true, as Senators have said here, that the Regular Army is so much more to be desired, if it be true that the employment of volunteers is a mistake, then we are to have an utter change, and in the place of this reserve army of volunteers we are to have the framework of a Regular Army which is to be expanded as necessity may require. While these voluntary organizations—the National Guard, as they are called—are still to keep up their organization, they are to have no more to do with the actual service in war than the little boys who parade the streets in paper caps and with wooden guns.

But without going into that, Mr. President, we are going back to the distinct question raised here to-day, whether or not it is the proper policy of this Government that when troops are needed Congress should be assembled and should authorize the raising of troops, or whether, on the contrary, the system shall be adopted by which the President of the United States shall at his discretion and in his will determine within a range of fifty-odd thousand men what shall be the size of the American Army.

Mr. HARRIS. And the necessity for it.

Mr. BACON. And the necessity for it, as is suggested by the Senator from Kansas.

The Senator from Connecticut says it is a mere matter of politics. Is it a mere matter of politics to insist that according to the spirit and theory of our Government it is a question which ought to be determined by Congress and ought not to be left to any man? Mr. President, the Senator asked whether or not we distrust the President. I do not put it upon that ground at all. When the Constitution of the United States was framed it was known who was going to be the first President. It was known that Washington was going to be the President—the idol of the people, the Father of the Country, as he was even then called; and yet all these restrictions were thrown around him. Would the Senator say that that was distrusting Washington, or would he say that the framers of the Constitution were endeavoring to embed in our system of government and in our organic law those principles which were found necessary for the preservation of the liberties of the people and of the free institutions which they had won at so great a sacrifice?

Mr. President, the issue is not to be evaded—shall it be in the future the province of the President of the United States to raise armies without the command and authority of Congress, or shall it be in the future, as it has been in the past, whenever there has been a necessity of this kind, the province of Congress to determine it? We are not on the eve of any political contest, that any question of this kind should be raised as a matter of politics. If the

Senator thinks it is a mere matter of politics to object to a great standing army, he is mistaken.

If he thinks it is a mere matter of politics to desire that the spirit of our Government shall be maintained in this law to the extent that the Executive, I care not who he may be or how pure he may be, shall not have the power to determine as to when an army shall be raised and what shall be the size of it, he is mistaken. There is such a thing as honesty in the expression of one's opinion of a principle, outside of a mere political expediency. There is such a thing as adherence to that principle by one honestly, and not simply as a matter of political advantage.

I wish to say to the Senator that for myself I would rather see the party to which I belong condemned to universal and never-ending banishment from political power than to see ingrafted upon the statutes of the country the principle that the President of the United States shall be allowed to determine when the Army shall be raised and what shall be the size of it. And it is no sufficient answer to say that he must in reason always have some power in the enlistment of men when the number drops below that which is authorized. It is no sufficient answer to say that that establishes the principle. While it might be a small matter and no infraction of principle in the case of a thousand men, it is a large matter and an infraction of principle when it comes to 50,000 men, because the number of 1,000 men may necessarily be fluctuating to some extent.

It is impossible to have it otherwise. It is in the necessities of the case that there should be those fluctuations around and about the point of maximum. But when it comes to 50,000 men there is no such necessity, and consequently the principle which does not attach in the one case does attach in the other. If it be true that the question of numbers cuts no figure; if it be true that it makes no difference, so far as the principle is concerned, whether the fluctuation is 300 men or 50,000 men, then we could very easily rid ourselves of all trouble by making the maximum 1,000,000 men and by saying that the President may, in his judgment and in his discretion, enlist just such a number, short of that maximum, as he shall see fit.

Mr. President, I wish to repeat here (I may not have the opportunity to do it again), I do not oppose this Army because of the size of it so far as the same may be shown to be at present needed, and for the reasons I have already stated in this debate, I am ready to vote now, as I did two years ago, for an Army of 100,000 men to be used by the President, as the Commander in Chief of the Army. But I am not willing to go further. While this Army may be needed now, and while I am ready to vote for it for two or even three years on account of the present emergency, I am not willing to say it shall be increased to 100,000 not for two or for three years, but for all time.

Mr. President, it is with reference to this particular issue that the amendments have been introduced. The Senators on the other side themselves differ as to whether, when the number has once been reduced, the President has the power to increase the Army to the maximum. Some say that as often as it is reduced he will have the power to increase. Others say that when once reduced the power is gone.

I do not think it is necessary, in view of section 26, that these sections should remain, and it is for the purpose of denying to the President (not because of the present occupant of that office, but regardless of who may occupy that office) the exercise of the great power of determining when an army shall be raised and what shall be its numbers that I offer these amendments.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I should like to say a word on this matter, because it seems to me that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] overlooks the great constitutional security we have in regard to the dealings with the Army by the Executive and forgets a very recent and most pregnant instance of the effect of that security.

I suppose that the policy of this bill is in accordance with the previous policy of the country. Everybody knows, I suppose, and, if anyone does not, I have taken great pains to make it known, that I am opposed to the purpose to which it is proposed to put the Army of the United States when organized under the bill, and I do not expect to vote for the bill, but I do not find the difficulty with it which troubles the honorable Senator from Georgia, as he does not seem to be troubled by the difficulty which troubles me.

He says that it has been hitherto the policy of the United States to have the Army kept at a small number, where it can not be increased without the authority of Congress to any considerable extent, and where, from its small size—25,000 or 30,000 men—it is no menace to public liberty. That, I think, will be the condition of things, as far as that is concerned, after this bill goes into effect.

There is a careful limit established beyond which it is impossible that there should be any injury or danger to our domestic liberties by this force. Our Army of 100,000 men, if it be raised, will not, in my judgment, make the Executive more formidable than the Army of 25,000 men made him when that number was

fixed. We have doubled or trebled our population, but we have still more largely increased the territory to be covered, the necessity for defense of a vast coast, and the outlying positions. I do not speak now of the Philippines at all, but the outlying positions to be defended; and a foreign enemy is five times nearer us for all practical purposes. The distance has been diminished five times in the progress of events since we had the Army established at 25,000 men.

Practically, I regard this measure as not an authority to the President to increase a Regular Army beyond the number fixed by Congress. It is practically a fixing by Congress of a point far within the limit of domestic safety to liberty at home and far within that limit authorizing the President to reduce it still further. So if that were the only difficulty in the bill, it is a difficulty that would not trouble me at all.

Now, in addition to that, which is security enough, we have our constitutional security, on which the practice of Congress has improved. The Constitution says that there shall be no appropriation for an army which shall extend beyond two years; and the practice long established (I suppose established from the beginning, though I am not sure about that) is to make no appropriation which extends above twelve months. So the purpose to which an army can be used is also within the power of the two Houses of Congress, and the Executive can never put an army for a period of more than twelve months to a purpose which either House of Congress disapproves, because his appropriation will be cut off.

We have had a memorable instance of the effect of that constitutional provision in this country. I did not like what happened at all, but I thought the Executive did just right; and I not only thought he did just right, but so far as my humble influence went I urged him that he ought to do, and that it was his sworn constitutional duty to do, exactly what he did.

President Hayes was inaugurated in the President's chair on the 4th day of March, 1877. There had been a hostile House of Representatives for the past two years, and a hostile House of Representatives had been elected for the next two years. President Grant lawfully and constitutionally, as I think, used the military power of the Government to uphold the Republican governors in Louisiana and South Carolina, whom the Republican party claimed, and I believe truly, to be the lawful governors of those States.

Mr. BACON. What does the Senator mean by a hostile House of Representatives?

Mr. HOAR. I mean a House of Representatives of a different political party; that is, an unfriendly party—another party.

Mr. TILLMAN. Were they not constitutionally elected, and did they not represent, or were they not supposed to represent, the people?

Mr. HOAR. If the Senator will listen to the point I make, he will see nothing in the least to suggest those questions, as I will show before I get through.

There was a House of Representatives which did not believe that Mr. Packard, in Louisiana, and Mr. Chamberlain, in South Carolina, were lawful governors, and they did not believe there was any right on the part of the Executive to put them in power by the military arm against the contention of their opponents in those States. Now, two days or thereabouts before the President was inaugurated the Army appropriation bill came up in the House of Representatives and was defeated, and it is notorious that the House of Representatives defeated that bill because a majority did not mean that use of the troops should be made any longer.

Now, when President Hayes came into power I believed, and I think I know that he believed religiously, that Chamberlain and Packard were the lawful governors of those States, that they had been honestly elected, and that the objection to them was not the objection of a majority of the people, although the opponents were persons who had the organized force and power to do what they wanted there. He refused, refused for a sound constitutional reason, to continue the policy of keeping those governors in by military force, and his course was fully approved by President Grant, his predecessor. It was a subject of bitter attack on the part of men of his own party.

Mr. President, that operated to secure the right of the House of Representatives, just fresh from the people, to determine that the Government of the United States should not use that power for any purpose they did not approve. Mr. Hayes, of course, if he had seen fit, could have kept up that little exercise of power till the 30th day of the next June, but, instead of that, he preferred to bow to the inevitable and withdraw his military force, with the consequence which everybody remembers.

Now, I suppose the same thing will be true hereafter. If the cloud shall fall from the eyes of my honorable friend from Connecticut [Mr. PLATT], as I hope and pray, and he shall see the utter wrong and folly of this Philippine business, and carry Senators enough with him to see it, when an Army bill comes up

hereafter, to make a majority, and if the same thing shall happen to the House of Representatives, then this business will stop; and so in regard to any other use of military power, foreign or domestic. I want to have that expression now, and propose to vote for it now, but I am afraid my honorable friend from Georgia will not stand by me in that attempt.

Mr. BACON. What is that?

Mr. HOAR. On the contrary, he says he wishes to give all the power that is necessary to put down these Philippine people.

Mr. BACON. No.

Mr. HOAR. He is in favor of putting them down, as I understand.

Mr. BACON. No; the Senator is mistaken.

Mr. HOAR. If they would only give the force for a limited time, one year or two years, he would vote for an army of 100,000, or any other number.

Mr. BACON. The Senator is mistaken. I hope he will let me correct him, as he has misstated me.

Mr. HOAR. Then I misunderstood the Senator.

Mr. BACON. I will state what my proposition is, and I do not think any other Senator in the Chamber misunderstands me, even if the Senator from Massachusetts does. I have announced as emphatically as I could, not only in this debate, but in previous debates, that I am utterly opposed to the policy which has brought on the war in the Philippine Islands and the policy which continues the war in the Philippine Islands. I have announced that I would stop it, and stop it promptly, if I had the power to do it.

But I have said this, and I stand by it (and I think the Senator from Massachusetts ought to occupy the same position), that when a policy has been adopted by the Government, although I opposed it and disapprove of it, which has put an American army on the other side of the globe, which must either maintain itself or fall the prey of those who are fighting against the American arms, however much we may disapprove of that policy, however much we may condemn that policy, however much we may deplore the end sought to be accomplished by that policy, as Senators of the United States we can not sit here and say that that army shall be left a prey to the foe and that we will not send a reinforcement to them.

Mr. HOAR. I agree entirely to that, if that is all the Senator said.

Mr. BACON. That is all.

Mr. HOAR. I thought he went further and said if there was not any danger of the American Army falling a prey to the other side, if they could be peacefully and quietly withdrawn or could stay in absolute safety and security and comfort in the places they were holding, he was still in favor of giving this force—

Mr. BACON. No, Mr. President.

Mr. HOAR. Even if that policy continued.

Mr. BACON. I voted to-day for the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts for a cessation of all that fighting.

Mr. HOAR. But that was a passing remark. I do not want to be diverted. My main proposition is that our liberties and the constitutional power of Congress over such matters are not endangered by this bill. The Constitution has safeguards in it, as far as they are concerned; but in my judgment the one place where the Constitution meant that the House or Senate should record their opinions as to the proper use of the military force by the Executive was when they came to vote on the Army bill, either the Army appropriation bill or such a bill as this. That is what I meant to say. If the Senator from Georgia agrees with me as far as I have stated my views, very well; so much the better.

Therefore I do not oppose this bill myself because it raises a force of 100,000 men, which it authorizes the President to reduce if he thinks fit, or because it has a skeleton of officers ready for an emergency. On the contrary, I agree with my colleague that there is a good deal of danger, that there is a good deal of frown in the attitude of events which may be expected in the future toward this country, without regard to the Philippine Islands, and I put my opposition to this bill solely on that one ground, and I should vote for it but for that.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I do not suppose the Senator from Connecticut in charge of the bill expects that it can be finished to-night, or that perhaps any vote can be taken, and in view of that—

Mr. CARTER. I presume the Senator contemplates a motion to adjourn or to go into executive session?

Mr. HALE. There are matters that ought to be attended to in executive session, as there will be no executive session to-morrow.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, in view of the fact that there will be no session to-morrow and—

Mr. HALE. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. CARTER. In view of the further fact that it is desirable to pass the apportionment bill, to which I believe there is at present no objection, I renew my request for unanimous consent that

the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12740) making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana, from the Committee on the Census, asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill known as the apportionment bill, which has already been read in full to the Senate.

Mr. PETTUS. It was agreed that that bill should go over until morning.

Mr. HALE. I take it, the reason why the Senator from Montana has asked to take it up now is that it has been found since that there will be no session for any business to-morrow. To-morrow is to be taken up by the eulogies upon the late Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. PETTUS. I think the bill had better go over until morning, Mr. President.

Mr. HOAR. That carries it over until Monday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. SHOUP. I ask unanimous consent to call up Senate joint resolution No. 134, relating to leaves of absence granted officers of the Army, reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PETTUS. Mr. President, under the advice of my associates I will withdraw any objection that I have made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama withdraws his objection to the request of the Senator from Montana.

Mr. CLAY. I desire to ask the Senator from Montana if he intends to press the bill to passage this evening.

Mr. CARTER. I desire to state, in reply to the Senator from Georgia, that it is very important that the bill should pass at an early date. The legislatures of many of the States are now in session, and will be called upon to redistrict States under the provisions of the bill.

I would not ask present consideration for the bill if it were not for the fact that this emergency exists, or that at least there is a need of haste, and the further fact that all the provisions of the bill have been very thoroughly discussed. It will be recalled by Senators that the debate in the other branch of Congress has been quite prolonged, and that the merits of the various propositions presented were very thoroughly discussed. The bill which is now pending was—

Mr. CLAY. With the Senator's permission, I will state that I am willing to have the bill taken up. I desired to confer with the Representatives from my State before it was passed upon, but I think I can do so this evening. I am willing that it shall be taken up now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. SHOUP. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 134) relating to leaves of absence granted officers of the Army.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc. That leaves of absence which may be granted officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army serving in the Territory of Alaska or the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, for the purpose of returning thereto, or which may have been granted such officers for such purpose since the 13th day of October, 1898, shall be regarded as taking effect on the date such officers reached or may have reached the United States, respectively, and as terminating, or as having terminated, on the respective dates of their departure from the United States in returning to their commands, as authorized by an order of the Secretary of War, dated October 13, 1898.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. HOAR. I should like to have it explained.

Mr. SHOUP. There is an amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to reserve the right to object until an explanation has been made.

Mr. HAWLEY. I will explain the joint resolution in a very few words. When you give to an officer in the Philippines, for instance, leave for a month to come to the United States, it takes him a month to get here. You had better let him have his leave begin, if he is to have any good of it at all, when he gets to San Francisco, and not have it begin when he leaves Manila.

Mr. BURROWS. That is all there is of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota objects.

JOHN S. MOSBY.

Mr. DANIEL. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3305) to refer the claim of John S. Mosby

against the United States, for the value of certain tobacco, to the Court of Claims. I will make a brief explanation of it.

Mr. HALE. As it is getting late, after that I shall insist on my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill the title of which he has stated, which will be read in full for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of John S. Mosby for the value of 7,900 pounds, more or less, of tobacco mentioned in an official paper dated at Rocketts Landing, Richmond, Va., July 27, 1865, signed W. H. D. Cochran, major, depot quartermaster, and purporting to give a "list of captured tobacco marked in the name of Col. J. S. Mosby, transferred to Col. J. S. Loomis, Treasury agent, June 7, 1865," be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims of the United States, with full jurisdiction to try and adjudicate said claim and render judgment against the United States in such sum as may be found just by said court, without the interposition in behalf of the Government of any bar arising from the existing statutes of limitations. Right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is expressly reserved to the Government and to the claimant.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PETTIGREW. Is there a report accompanying the bill?

Mr. DANIEL. There is.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is a report. Does the Senator desire to have it read?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I desire to have it read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. MARTIN April 12, 1900, as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3305) to refer the claim of John S. Mosby against the United States, for the value of certain tobacco, to the Court of Claims, have carefully considered the same and recommend that it do pass, with an amendment.

The original receipt given on the 27th day of July, 1865, by the depot quartermaster, at Richmond, Va., after the war had ended, and when Colonel Mosby was a paroled soldier, is appended hereto as a part of this report. We recommend that the bill be amended by adding at the end thereof the words:

"But it is provided that any portions of such sum representing tobacco beneficially belonging to the father, sister, or other relatives of said Mosby shall be held by him in trust accordingly."

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, ROCKETS LANDING,
Richmond, Va., July 27, 1865.

List of captured tobacco, marked in name of Col. J. S. Mosby, transferred to Col. J. S. Loomis, Treasury agent, June 7, 1865.

	Pounds.
5½ boxes May Apples.....	484
1½ boxes Bill Brandon.....	1,440
4½ boxes Grant and Nelson.....	381
2½ boxes Sutherland.....	209
1½ boxes Sutherland.....	107
2½ boxes Monticello.....	190
1½ boxes Chism.....	100
7 cases smoking tobacco.....	2,100
12 cases smoking tobacco.....	2,850

WM. H. D. COCHRAN,
Major, Division Quartermaster.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ALLISON. I should like to have the Senator from Virginia explain to us how this tobacco was taken by the United States?

Mr. DANIEL. This tobacco, as I understand, was taken at the depot in Richmond, where it bore the name of Colonel Mosby, on June 7, 1865. Colonel Mosby was well known during the war and is well known now. He was a colonel in the Confederate army and had conducted partisan operations in northern Virginia, and for a little while after it was a question with him as to how he might be treated; but receiving assurances that he would be paroled on the same basis as the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia he came in, surrendered, and accepted his parole.

As I understand, Mr. President—and I hope I do not extend the matter by any too favorable interpretation, and, if I do, Senators will correct me—the parole of the Confederate soldiers declared that they took an obligation on their part that they would go home and obey the laws of the United States, and, on the part of the Government, that they should remain unmolested or undisturbed. I believe that implied that they would not be molested in their personal property or by any procedure of war against them.

I think that was their then status. I have in favor of that interpretation the conduct of General Grant, which I think was extremely honorable to him, and I always mention it with pleasure and satisfaction. After General Lee had surrendered there was a movement on the part of the Administration to have him brought before the civil tribunals of the country. General Grant, as history relates, went up to the White House and stated that if any procedure was taken against General Lee he would tender his resignation to the Government as an officer of its Army, regarding

¹ R. T. Scott, care Colonel Mosby.

any molestation of General Lee as a violation of the parole which he had given him upon the field of battle.

I believe that that parole applies to the property of the soldiers who surrendered in good faith. While I am not seeking—on the contrary, I am avoiding saying anything that might possibly wound the sensibilities of anyone, I believe that good faith on the part of the Government requires that they should respect the obligation that had just been entered into by the soldiers who had arms in their hands and laid them down, and that it was not proper after that to take away from them, by the action of the United States Government, anything that they possessed, unless under due process of law.

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator be kind enough to state once more what actually was done affecting this soldier after his parole was accepted?

Mr. DANIEL. His tobacco was taken from him.

Mr. HOAR. Taken from him personally?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not suppose he had it on him, because a man would find it very difficult—

Mr. HOAR. I did not speak of having it on him personally; but was the tobacco taken whilst in his possession?

Mr. DANIEL. I can not state about that, because I do not know.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The bill speaks of it as "captured tobacco."

Mr. DANIEL. I know that. The Government was still capturing things then.

Mr. HOAR. I put my question with a certain point in view, which I will state if the Senator from Virginia is willing I should do so now.

Mr. DANIEL. Certainly; I want the Senator to do so.

Mr. HOAR. I suppose the policy was, when General Lee and the troops under him surrendered, that they were paroled, as the Senator has stated, but the war was not over. The general hostile operations against that territory—capturing cotton, taking strong places, and moving armies across the country, which might trample down a man's field or destroy his house, if it were necessary—did not stop until something like an armistice was declared. If a soldier had anything done to him because of his personal character or quality as a soldier—for instance, if General Lee had been arrested after that parole, General Grant, in his indignation, would have been well warranted in doing what the Senator has stated.

Mr. DANIEL. I think so.

Mr. HOAR. But suppose an army crossing the country had captured a lot of General Lee's cotton, captured abandoned cotton, captured some of his tobacco, or injured his fields, his parole as a soldier would not have given him a right to recover what the inhabitants generally of the territory—still deemed hostile territory under the laws of war—were suffering, and which he suffered as one of them. So, if this man had been stripped of his clothing, of the horse he was riding, or his musket taken from him on the ground that he was a Confederate soldier, it would have been a violation of his parole; but if he suffered from just what other people of his State or region were suffering, he could not have any peculiar title to redress because of that parole. That is the proposition I wish to submit to the Senator.

Mr. DANIEL. I am a very poor judge for the Senator to submit any proposition of that sort to me, for, of course, my sympathy is with the people who were in trouble and distress at that time, and I would not like to be called upon to be a judge.

I know that the war was over. Technically it may not have been, for it did not end, I believe, by proclamation technically until a long time afterwards, but it was over so far as Colonel Mosby was concerned, and it ought to have been over so far as the Government of the United States was concerned. They had settled the business.

I will state as to Colonel Mosby that it was very much desired by the Federal Government to dispose of him and his command. He had the command of a few hundred men, who had rendered very active and very efficient service to the Confederate side, and he deliberated for some weeks, perhaps for a month or two, as to what he should do. On receiving assurances from officers representing the Government that he would be respected as a soldier, he came in and surrendered; and I think that after that time, so far as his soldiership of the Confederacy was concerned, the matter was settled forever. The United States Army was, of course, occupying different places in Virginia, but it had been in the possession of Richmond long before the surrender of Colonel Mosby and some time before the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. The United States was not taking generally the property of everybody at that time.

I do not know intimately all the circumstances about this case. I know that the property was taken on the 7th of June, 1865, which was two months after the surrender and some time after Colonel Mosby had handed in his sword.

The Government has got his tobacco, and it seems to me that no Government should desire to be oppressive. When it does extreme acts in war it does them regretfully. No man of honora-

ble feeling likes to do them. He can only do them under the compulsion of some great passion or some great necessity which actuates him to do things against which his better nature recoils.

Even if the Senator were correct in his technical reasoning—I might almost say his hair-splitting views of the law—I believe that his generosity would incline him to wipe them out without refining them too much. There is no old Confederate who has got much out of this Government since the war. They are not a class of people upon whom we ought to draw the reins too severely, anyway.

I hope the Senator will give a little rein to his natural generosity of disposition and let Colonel Mosby have an opportunity to try his right in court. That is all he asks. If, as the Senator says, there are propositions about the matter that may becloud his title or refute his title, all he asks is that the court may pass upon them.

Mr. HOAR. I ask that the bill be read once more, if the Senator is through.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be again read. Has the Senator from Virginia yielded the floor?

Mr. DANIEL. Certainly, for that purpose, Mr. President.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, I am going to move that the Senate adjourn, if I can get the floor so that I can make the motion.

Mr. DANIEL. I hope the Senator will not interrupt this bill for a moment longer.

Mr. HOAR. I withdraw the request I made for the reading of the bill.

Mr. DANIEL. I want to say that Colonel Mosby would have had authority under the laws of the United States to have brought his suit but for a peculiar circumstance. A court of Southern Claims was established by Congress, and suits for the recovery of property taken by the Government were authorized to be brought in it. In the law it was provided that no suitor should be heard unless he could take an oath that he had not sympathized with the Confederacy during the war. Of course Colonel Mosby could not do that, and hence he could not sue, but after the time when he might have sued had expired the Supreme Court of the United States held that that clause in the act was unconstitutional.

So he appeared to be barred, and would, in fact, have been barred by the court by an unconstitutional provision. The whole object of this bill is to relieve him from that bar of the statute of limitations. The bill does not decide or undertake to determine the legal questions which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR] has presented, but simply to remove the bar of the statute of limitations, which was put on Colonel Mosby in such a way that he could hardly get over it.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. SPOONER. Let me ask the Senator from South Dakota if he will not change his motion to a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business?

Mr. HALE. I had a motion pending to go into executive session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion could hardly be pending.

Mr. HALE. There will be no session to-morrow, I will say to the Senator from South Dakota, except for eulogies, and there are some things that ought to be attended to in executive session to-night. I hope the Senator will withdraw his motion to adjourn, or change it to a motion to go into executive session.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have been waiting for some one to move to go into executive session. I have no particular interest in an executive session, but I will withdraw the motion to adjourn if the Senate wishes to go into executive session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 12, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 11, 1901.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

James Denton, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Kentucky, to succeed John W. Yerkes, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

William G. Wheeler, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, vice David F. Jones, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 20, 1900.

APPOINTMENT IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Benjamin S. Warren, of Alabama, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 11, 1901.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

William G. Wheeler, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin.

POSTMASTER.

David B. Rigdon, to be postmaster at Statesboro, Bulloch County, Ga.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 11, 1901.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, we approach Thee in the sacred attitude of prayer because we believe in Thee, that Thou art a God hearing and God answering prayer. Hear us, we beseech Thee, when we commend to Thee for Thy care all the members of this House who are sick and afflicted with the prevalent disease of the season; and especially, Heavenly Father, we pray Thee to let Thy blessing rest upon the member from Nebraska who for days has been near death's door. We thank Thee for the hope of his recovery and we pray Thee, if it be Thy will, that he may be restored to health; that he may go in and out with us as before. Watch over us this day that we make no mistakes, and Thine be the praise through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CUNNINGHAM, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 5337. An act providing for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the harbor of Boston, Mass.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. FRANK G. CLARKE, late a Representative from the State of New Hampshire.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the presiding officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

And that, in compliance with the foregoing, the President pro tempore had appointed as said committee Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. DEBOE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. McLAURIN, and Mr. HEITFELD.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 12395. An act to provide for the holding of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas; and

H. R. 3047. An act to remove charge of desertion from military record of John Faulds, Company G, Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE W. D. DALY.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that February 9, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, be set aside for tributes of respect to the memory of the late W. D. DALY, a Representative from New Jersey.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that February 9, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, be set apart for eulogies on the late Representative DALY, from New Jersey. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 9829) to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of the arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on the Union Calendar, be referred back to the Special Committee on the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota, the chairman of the Special Committee on the Celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, asks unanimous consent that House bill No. 9829, on

the Union Calendar, be referred back to that committee. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ACCOUNTS OF MARSHALS AND CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5231) relating to the accounts of United States marshals and clerks of the district courts of the Territory of Utah.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Utah asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill S. 5231, which is on the Speaker's table.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the United States marshals and the clerks of the district courts of the Territory of Utah prior to its admission to the Union as a State shall be held accountable only for fees earned in United States cases, in accordance with a decision of the Attorney-General dated December 2, 1891, and all unclosed accounts of such officers shall be settled and closed accordingly.

Mr. DALZELL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to hear some explanation from the gentleman.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, during the first session of this Congress this bill, under a different number, was introduced both in the House and Senate. It was unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee in the Senate and came to the House. In the House Judiciary Committee the Senate bill took the place of the House bill and was unanimously reported by that committee, the distinguished member from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] submitting the report. It went to the President of the United States for his approval. Fearing that it might not receive Executive approval, because the Attorney-General thought the language of the bill was somewhat too comprehensive, a resolution was passed recalling it from the President. It was returned to the Senate by the President and referred to the Judiciary Committee. That committee then reported the bill in its present form, which, as I understand, is approved by the proper department of the Government. It eliminates the objectionable words. In its present form, with a slight amendment, it was prepared in the Department of Justice.

In brief, the facts are these: The clerks and marshals of the Territory of Utah made their reports to the Government according to the law as interpreted by the Department of Justice. In the decisions of this Department the clerks and marshals were not required to make returns of fees earned in civil cases. These accounts so submitted were settled and approved, and were, as stated, conformable to the decisions of Attorney-General Miller and Attorney-General Garland.

Since this the Solicitor of the Treasury has construed the law differently, and held that the law required them to include in the emoluments returned fees earned in civil cases. This decision is contrary to the rulings of the past and the construction of the Department; but, in accordance with this ruling, it is impossible for the Treasury officials to approve and settle certain of the accounts of the clerks and marshals of Utah. For the purpose of permitting the Department to close up these accounts the passage of this bill is desired.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. KING, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

USE OF RESERVATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up Senate joint resolution 145, now on the Speaker's table, authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permits to the executive committee on inaugural ceremonies for use of reservations or public spaces in the city of Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect on March 4, 1901, etc. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin calls up Senate joint resolution 145 and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration, and the Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to grant permits to the committee on inaugural ceremonies for the use of any reservations or other public spaces in the city of Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect, on the 4th day of March, 1901, which, in his opinion, will inflict no serious or permanent injuries upon such reservations or public spaces or statutory thereon; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may designate, for such and other purposes on the occasion aforesaid, such streets, avenues, and sidewalks in said city of Washington as they may deem proper and necessary: *Provided, however*, That all stands or platforms that may be erected on the public spaces aforesaid shall be under the supervision of the said inaugural committee and in accordance with plans and designs to be approved by the Architect of the Capitol, the commissioner of public buildings and grounds, and the building inspector of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby